THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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CONGRESS OPENING, LISTENS TO THE READING OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Desks of Republican Members Were Covered with Gay Colored Flowers.

DEMOCRATS HAD NO BOUQUETS BEFORE THEM

Senator Hanna Appropriated the Seat of the Dead Davis, but Was Too Restless To Sit Still Long, and Kept Circulating Around.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, December 3.—(Special.)—Republican prosperity struck the florists of Washington today. Such a profuse display of floral tributes as was in evidence on the desks of republican senators and representatives when the congress assembled has seldom been equaled. On the democratic side there was almost a dearth of anything of the sort, the few members who were remembered by constituents and friends having to be content with a simple bunch of chrysanthemums or roses, but almost every republican was elaborately remembered. The golden chrysanthemum was apparently the favorite flower of those who bought flowers for republican congressmen, whether the purchasers were friends or relatives, or, as is sometimes the case, the congressmen themselves. The difference in the relative quality and quantity of the tributes of this kind as between the two sides was about in proportion to the difference in the quantity of joy with which members of the two parties greeted the opening of congress. The republicans were full of it, while the democrats were anything but happy under the good natured raillery of their republican friends over the election results.

The reading of the message was, of course, the chief feature of the day. The message seems to be chiefly notable for the emphasis it does not give to the trust question. The president has been troubled in mind as to what he could say on that question, which, from a republican standpoint, is so ticklish just at this time when the republican party is enjoying the bounty of the trusts in the shape of re-election and the trusts are counting on increasing their own bounty through republican legislation. So he contented himself with the reiteration of some of his former stilted phrases, and let it go at that.

Hanna Was in Evidence.

In the senate the man most in evidence was Mr. Hanna. Of all the men in congress he takes the keenest delight in talking about the election, and there was no over-abundance of modesty on his part when it came to claiming credit for the results. He sat in the seat which has been occupied by Senator Davis, but he did not sit there very long. Most of the time during the session he moved about over the chamber with what seemed to be an unmistakable air of possession.

There were no surprises in the message. That portion of it treating of affairs in China was listened to with more than ordinary interest. The chief feature of this, that is, the only feature which can be called new, had to do with the treatment of the native Christians. There was also a piece of news in his announcement of the appointment of Chief Justice Fuller and Attorney General Griggs as members of the permanent court of arbitration provided for by The Hague conference. There are four members from each government, and the appointment of ex-President Harrison and Judge George Gray had already been announced.

Next to the Chinese question what the president had to say on the Philippine question attracted most attention. A close study of his utterances show his programme to be "the building up of an enduring, self supporting and self administering community for those far eastern seas" whatever that may mean.

The reference to building up the merchant marine is not as specific as the friends of the present ship subsidy bill would have liked it to be. They, however, reiterate their conviction that the bill will pass.

President McKinley and Secretary Root are highly elated at the news which reached here today of the surrender to General Young of more than two thousand Filipinos, and they are disposed to take the coincidence of that news coming today as offsetting the unpleasant coincidence of the announcement of Filipino victories which came right on the heels of the Taft commission report of peace some time ago. The republicans in congress discussed this news from Manila and gloried over it as another case of McKinley luck.

To Reduce Representation.

Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, furnished a bit of diversion by introducing in the house a reapportionment bill intended to cut against the four southern states in which there have been adopted laws or constitutional amendments designed to restrict the suffrage. His bill is a purely arbitrary measure designed to cut three members each off of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina and four off of North Carolina. He makes his apportionment for the other states with 198,000 as the ratio and gives each state the number of representatives to which, according to its population, it will be entitled on that ratio, but arbitrarily cuts down the four states named. It is hardly necessary to say that this proposition will not receive

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SMOKED CIGARS AS HE ROASTED

Two Fiends Calmly Watch Bain Cook to Death.

SMEARED WITH TURPENTINE

Match Then Applied to Drugged Man—Screamed in Agony, but Friends Were Unmoved. Men Are Jailed and Dallas Aroused.

Dallas, Tex., December 3.—Screams of agony brought policemen to a saloon in East Dallas this morning about 1:30 o'clock. Seated in a chair, unable to move, was a man whose garments were a mass of flames. Standing behind the bar, calmly smoking cigars as they watched their fellow being roast to death, were two men.

"Bring some water here, quick!" shouted an officer.

"Get it yourself," retorted one of the men. "Let him die. What's the use of worrying over him?"

One of the officers took off his coat and with it beat out the fire. The man was sent to the city hospital, where he died at 6 o'clock this morning. Soon after his arrival there the two men who were in the barroom were brought before him for identification. Then it was that the discovery was made that his eyes had been burned out.

He was Pate Bain, for many years a constable at Garland, in this county. It is claimed by the officers that Bain was drugged and as he reclined in a chair unconscious a quantity of turpentine was poured over him and a match applied. The man was literally roasted. When the heart and pain had partially revived him he called piteously for help, and when none came he screamed and attracted the officers.

When news of the outrage became widespread the greatest indignation was expressed. The two suspects are in the city jail, which is guarded by deputies. They refuse to talk and no cause is known for the crime.

Shortly after 10 o'clock tonight a mob of fifteen or twenty men called at the jail and demanded the prisoners of the jailer.

The jailer swore that they were not in his possession. They had been taken to Fort Worth early in the evening, he assured them.

"Well," said the leader of the mob, "if we catch them we'll burn them."

The names of the two men arrested for the crime are Eugene Faulkner and J. W. Chapman.

CONVENTION OF THE W. C. T. U.

National Gathering of Organization in Session at Washington.

Washington, December 3.—The national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was called to order at the Lafayette theater this morning. The president, Mrs. Lillian M. U. Stevens, delivered her annual address.

Nearly five hundred delegates were assembled, representing every state and territory in the union. Delegates of five colored unions were also present. The roll call showed thirty-six superintendents, twelve evangelists and eight lecturers also in their places. The delegation is larger than in the ten years preceding.

Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes was appointed sergeant at arms. Committees on credentials, courtesies and publications were appointed. A cablegram was sent Lady Henry Somerset, president of the world's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, expressing the love and the loyalty of her American constituency.

The young women members called the Y's are present in large numbers at this convention.

TO PUSH SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Republican Senators Resolve To Put the Measure Through.

Washington, December 3.—The republican senatorial committee on order of business this afternoon decided that the ship subsidy bill should displace the Spooner Philippine bill as the unfinished business. It also decided that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should receive alternate attention with the shipping bill. The arrangement provides that the shipping bill shall have preference, but when no one is prepared to make a speech on it, the senate shall go into executive session for the consideration of the treaty.

Senator Morgan's Nicaraguan canal bill received some consideration. The opinion was generally expressed that it should wait upon the senate's action on the treaty.

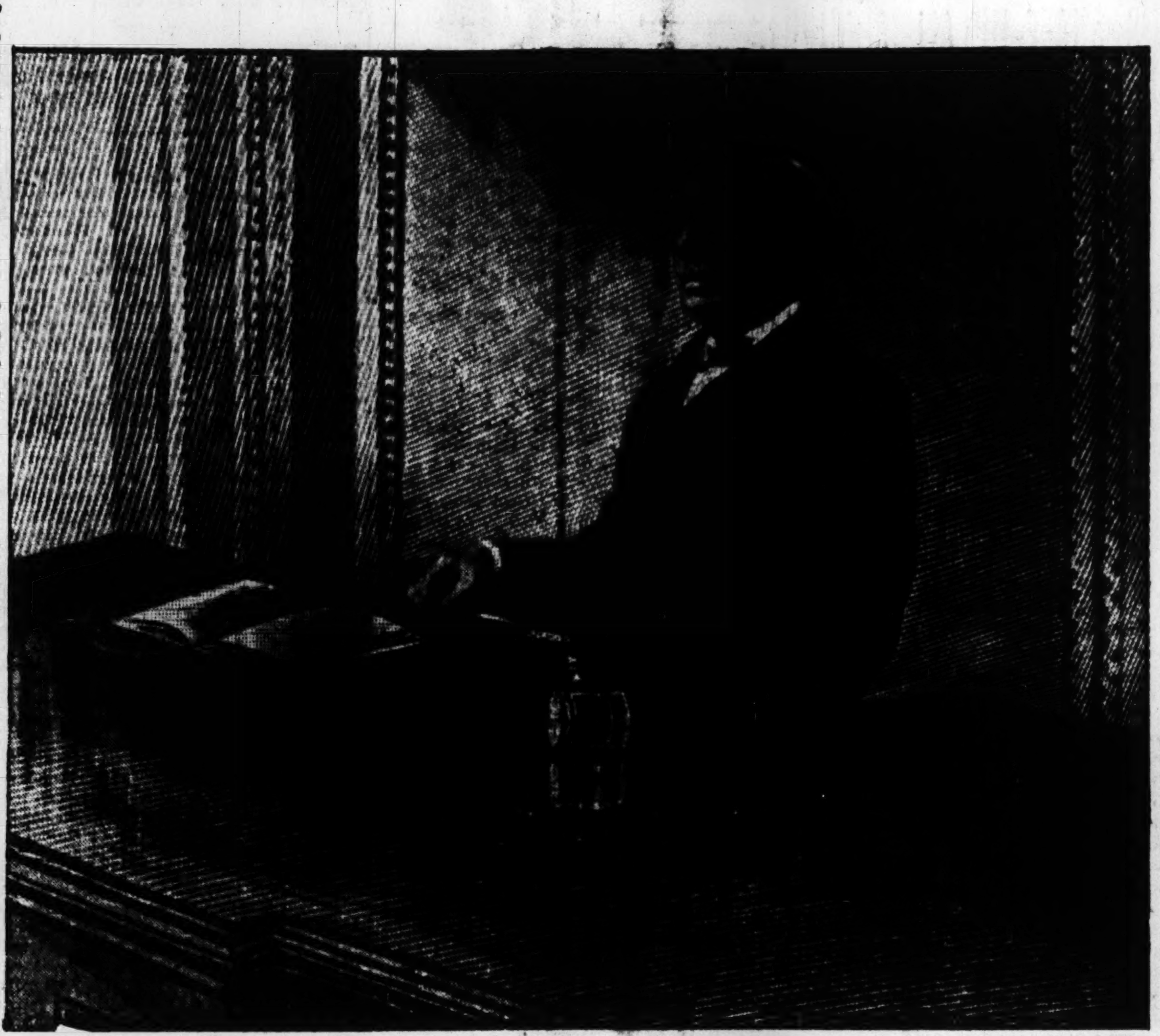
The committee also discussed the possibility of democratic opposition to the subsidy bill. Some of the members had talked with democratic senators who expressed the opinion that there would be no effort to prevent this legislation by factional opposition, though they expect a number of speeches against it.

DRUNK, LAWSON RAN AMUCK.

Cut One Man to Death and Tried To Kill Two Others.

Paris, Ky., December 3.—Henry Johnson, colored, was driving down Main street, near the fair grounds, at 6 o'clock this afternoon, when he was attacked by Henry Lawson, white, and cut to death. Lawson was drunk and also attempted to kill James Jackson, colored, and Captain W. H. Cox, agent for the Kentucky Midland railroad.

MAINE LAWMAKER HEAD PRO TEMPORE OF SENATE



Hon. William P. Frye, United States Senator from Maine, is President pro tempore of the Senate and Will be until Vice President Elect Roosevelt takes office.

POINTS OF INTEREST FROM PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

After felicitating the country on "its growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions," the message deals at length with the recent trouble in China, and says America's peace policy was successful.

Refers complainingly to Germany's restrictions on American meat, and says that while some sympathy has been shown for the Boers, our relations with Great Britain have been undisturbed.

Complaints of Italy concerning the failure to punish the lynchers of five of its citizens are designated just and temperate. It is suggested that congress confer on federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases.

Reiterates the language of his inaugural address in reference to lynchings.

Bouquets are handed Japan and Mexico in the shape of words of congratulation and praise, and wishes for continued commercial intercourse.

Satisfaction is expressed that there have been sixteen powers to ratify the work of The Hague peace convention.

"I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such (Nicaraguan) canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

Asks that Spain be treated gently and that the United States pay the indemnity claimed from Spain by Americans.

Still awaits the fulfillment of the promise of the sultan to make reparation for damages sustained in Armenia by American citizens.

War and navy departments found use for nearly $200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June, 1900. Receipts for 1901 are estimated at $580,000,000, and expenditures $80,000,000.

Exports have increased by nearly $168,000,000, making the total for the year $1,394,483,082. Exports of manufactured goods exceed, in value, previous records by 28 per cent.

Calls for the reduction of the burdensome tax put upon the people by the government.

Urges that if there are any trusts congress shall move at once to crush them.

Goes into infinite detail on the Philippine question, reviewing all that has been done on the islands and forecasting reforms of the future, such as permitting the Filipinos to select their municipal and executive officers. Religious freedom is promised, and the declaration is made that all wrongs shall be redressed.

Tells of the call issued for a Cuban convention, but gives no results beyond the fact that the convention is in session.

Army of 100,000 men called for, following the declaration that it is unsafe to quit Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines. Authority to enlist natives to the number of 15,000 is asked.

Rural mail delivery system and pension bureau work are highly commended.

The growth of Hawaii and the completion of the United States census are discussed in complimentary fashion, but no new lights are thrown on either.

The department of agriculture is praised for its work in investigating new varieties of seeds and plants, animal and vegetable diseases and the meteorological conditions.

After dealing with several minor matters, the president closes as follows:

"In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen confidence. It will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion. Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts, nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure peace."

"TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: At the outgoing of the old and incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the fifty-sixth congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

"The republic was never so strong, because never so strongly intrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The constitution with few amendments exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more extended citizenship. Popular government has demonstrated in its 124 years of trial here its stability and security and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights.

"When the sixth congress assembled in November, 1800, the population of the United States was 5,308,483. It is now 76,304,799. Then we had sixteen states. Now we have forty-five. Then our territory consisted of 909,050 square miles. It is now 3,846,595 square miles. Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions, and while extending its power the government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions. Our nation, so preserved and blessed, gives reverent thanks to God and invokes His guidance and the continuance of His care and favor.

"In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

THE TROUBLE WITH CHINA.

"DISCUSSING the subject of our relations with China, the message attributes the recent uprising to the anti-foreign agitation which, during the past few years, has rapidly gained strength in the northern provinces. Continuing, the message says:

"The opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement disturbed alike the homogeneity and the seclusion of China. Meanwhile foreign activity made itself felt in all quarters, not alone on the coast, but along the great river arteries and in the remoter districts, carrying new ideas and producing new associations among a primitive people which had pursued for centuries a national policy of isolation.

"For several years before the present troubles all the resources of foreign diplomacy, backed by moral demonstrations of the physical force of fleets and arms, have been needed to secure due respect for the treaty rights of foreigners and to obtain satisfaction from the responsible authorities for the sporadic outrages upon the Philippine islands and property of unoffending sojourners, which from time to time occurred at widely separated points in the northern provinces, as in the case of the outbreaks in Szechuan and Shan Tung. Posting of anti-foreign placards became a daily occurrence which the repeated reprobation of the imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, mendacious and absurd in their accusations and deeply hostile in their spirit, could not but work cumulative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign. An outbreak in Shan Tung in which German missionaries were slain was the too natural result of these malevolent teachings. The posting of seditious placards [illegible]

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STATE PRESS PRESENTS STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR THE STATE DEPOT

DEPOT QUESTION DECIDED TODAY

House Must Again Delay or Come to a Conclusion.

TWO SIDES READY FOR BATTLE

Representatives King, of Fulton, and Bower, of Decatur, Will Lead the Fight for the Two Depot Measures in the House.

The action of the house today will practically settle depot legislation for the present session. The two bills by Representative King, of Fulton, bearing on the depot problem will be placed on their passage after a debate to begin at 9 o'clock and ending in the call for the previous question at 1 o'clock. The house has signified its readiness for the issue by arranging the special order for this morning, but it came to light yesterday that the opposition will begin its fight by demanding more time in which to consider the pending measures. The house has been notified, however, that any further delay would preclude the possibility of depot legislation at this session, and under the agreement with the railroads on which the depot bill has been based, the general assembly must determine at this session what it proposes to do, since under that agreement the depot must be in course of erection by the close of 1901. The depot measure has been exploited in every possible way since the opening of the session and the members of the house are probably more familiar with its provisions than with any measure so far acted upon.

The impression prevails that the house will not favorably consider the attempt to be made by the opponents of the new station to delay action.

The debate for the improvement of the state's terminal property will be led by Representative King, of Fulton, and Chairman Bower, of the committee on the Western and Atlantic. No definite arrangement has been made, but it is probable that Representatives Everett of Stewart, Wight of Dougherty, Park of Greene, Steed of Taylor, Slaton of Fulton, Hitch of Chatham, Miller of Muscogee, and Hawes of Elbert, will take the floor in advocacy of the depot and permanent improvement. The time to be allowed each speaker will be arranged by the leaders this morning.

The Opposition Is Strong.

The forces opposed to the state improving its terminal property will be marshaled by Representative Hall, of Bibb, whose protest against the depot has probably been more emphatic and unyielding than that of any other member. It is expected that Representatives Copeland of Walker, Thompson of Dooly, Mitchell of Thomas, and several others equally prominent will take the floor against the passage of the bill. Representative Thompson, of Dooly, stated yesterday that he was not opposed to the depot and that the more he studied the bill the more he thought of the business proposition for the state contained in it. His opposition is based on a doubt as to the constitutionality of applying the public property fund to the purposes proposed. The facts show, however, that the fund has been used several times before for similar purposes. In addition to this, the attorney general has held in a written opinion that its use is legal and constitutional.

Unless another postponement is granted by the house the result of the depot issue will be known before night. The senate is yet to act, but it is believed that the sentiment in that body is overwhelmingly for the depot.

REBELS YIELD BY HUNDREDS.

Over Two Thousand Filipino Insurgents Surrender to Young.

Washington, December 3.—The war department today received the following dispatch telling of the voluntary surrender of a large number of insurrectos to General Young, at Santa Maria. The omission in the telegram comes of faulty transmission or an inability to plausibly decipher the missing words:

"Malachanan, Manila—Adjutant General, Washington.—Two thousand one hundred and eighty Katipunan insurrectos, whom Consiqu enrolled (bolomen) came from mountains and surrendered to General Samuel F. M. Young today at Santa Maria. They renounced insurrection and swore allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered by the padre (priest) at the church with impressive religious ceremonies. General Young attributes the surrender to the president's re-election and vigorous prosecution of the war. Although no rifles were surrendered this is important as indicating a reaction among the people.

"MACARTHUR."

EDITOR SCALDED TO DEATH.

Quinn Thought Water Was Cold, but Found It Boiling.

New York, December 3.—Edwin B. Quinn, thirty-three years old, editor of the magazine Successful Americans, was removed from the Deleven hotel at noon today so badly scalded that his death ensued tonight. Mr. Quinn, on Friday last, went to his room and turned on the water in the bathtub preparatory to taking a bath. He had shut off the hot water and allowed the cold only to run. During his absence from the room the cold water was turned off and the hot water allowed to run. On his return Mr. Quinn, without investigating the [illegible]

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Views of Weekly Editors Show Widespread Demand for Its Erection by State.

THE EDITORS SHOW HOW PROPOSITION IS REGARDED

Majority of Editors in Georgia Hold State Should Protect Its Atlanta Property at All Events. Matter Acted Upon Today.

The Constitution presents herewith expressions from a number of the most prominent weekly newspapers of the state in reference to the proposition that the state improve the Atlanta terminal of its railroad property by building on it a new union depot for which it would receive in rentals 6 per cent of the amount invested, to be paid by the roads using the depot, the state reserve fund being utilized for the purpose of building the depot. This fund is now in the state depositories, yielding only 2 per cent per annum.

In writing to the weekly press asking for expressions on this subject, The Constitution said:

It is proposed that the state reserve fund arising from the sale of state properties, and which can only be applied to the payment of the state's bonded indebtedness, the first of which is due in 1915, be used for this purpose. This amount is now in the state depositories yielding only 2 per cent interest. If applied to the building of a depot it will yield 6 per cent annually, and by the time the first of the state bonds become due the state will have received in annual interest rentals from its depot more than the reserve fund now amounts to, and will also have the depot in addition, free from incumbrance, and will absolutely control the depot situation in Atlanta at the time the new lease of the state road takes places.

It is conceded by everybody that the present depot facilities in Atlanta are entirely inadequate and that a new depot must be built on the state's property, or that most of the railroads must build a new depot elsewhere. This they are perfectly willing to do, and will do if the state does not complete the new depot and accept them as tenants.

For them to go elsewhere, leaving the state road as the sole occupant of its depot, and transferring the depot to another point would, it is generally admitted, damage the value of the state's property at least $1,000,000 and seriously injure the lease value of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

It is simply a question as to whether or not the state will improve its own property, getting 6 per cent on the investment—on money which now yields it 2 per cent—or will it permit the terminal value of its road to be seriously impaired and the lease value of its road seriously injured by having the union depot transferred to another point.

The proposition as outlined has been warmly commended by Governor Candler in his message and by ex-Governor Henry D. McDaniel, and is supported by many of the foremost business men in both houses of the general assembly.

HOW THE PAPERS VIEW IT.

As will be seen from the expressions published below, there is a very strong sentiment in all parts of the state that the legislature will make a mistake should it fail to view the question from a business standpoint. Some newspapers oppose any legislation on the line suggested, different reasons being ascribed for their opposition. The letters, however, speak for themselves and indicate very clearly the widespread approval of the plan which has been recommended by the governor and which, with the exception of a single member, was unanimously reported to the house of representatives by the special committee of the house, which had the matter under consideration for several weeks.

The State's Duty.

Editor Constitution—I think it is not only the state's duty and interest to build a new and commodious depot, but under the terms by which it is proposed to lease the entrance privileges to the other railroads, it will be a fine paying investment for the state.

There can be no question about the necessity for a larger and more comfortable union passenger depot in Atlanta. I have long been an advocate of the state building a new and commodious union passenger depot on the terminal site of the Western and Atlantic railroad, because it is needed for the greater accommodation of the public, as well as for the enhancement of the value of its own property. The increased number of railway trains now daily entering the passenger depot have rendered it too much crowded for either safety or comfort, and an increased accommodation for the traveling public is now an imperative necessity, and the union passenger depot facilities must be enlarged upon the present site, or else a number of the roads now using the old shed will be compelled to withdraw from it and build another union depot somewhere else. These are facts too plain to be overlooked by the legislature in considering the matter of cost of the new depot, as well as the damage to the Western and Atlantic railroad which such withdrawal of the other roads from the present depot and building another would involve.

The question of the state building the new depot is now one of needful improvement and enhancement in the value of its property, in self-defense against the loss of good paying tenants and the consequent depreciation of its own property.

I think the state should build the depot without a moment's hesitation or delay, and with any money she may have in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.—J. W. Anderson, editor Covington Star.

Many Good Reasons.

Editor Constitution—Inasmuch as the depot commission recommends the erec-

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WHEELER SLAYS TWO MEN QUICKLY

Alabama Merchant Uses His Gun with Deadly Aim.

ONLY ONE STORY IS GIVEN

After Shooting His Cropper to Death, Wheeler Kills the Only Eye Witness to the Blood Spilling in His Own Store.

Selma, Ala., December 3.—(Special.)—In Lowndes county, just across the Dallas line last night, A. Waldrop and Calvin Harris, both white, were killed by George Wheeler. The shooting occurred at Wheeler's store between Farmersville and Bragg's postoffice, in Lowndes county. Waldrop was share cropper with Wheeler, and went to the store for the purpose of having a settlement. In figuring out the account, a dispute arose, and Wheeler is said to have shot Waldrop, killing him instantly. Harris was in the store at the time, and besides Wheeler, was the only eye-witness. Wheeler states that when Waldrop fell, Harris reached out his hand for a Winchester rifle that was laying on the counter and that he, Wheeler, shot him, killing him also.

Waldrop leaves two motherless children, who are without care. Harris leaves a wife and five little ones.

PLANS FOR HOTEL ARE READY.

Charleston's Water Front Palace Seems Assured.

Charleston, S. C., December 3.—(Special.) Plans for the Villa Margherita, the magnificent hotel which Major Andrew Simonds and a syndicate propose to build on the water front in Charleston, have been received here from New York. The plans are elaborate and artistic and are worked out with rare skill and taste. Speaking of the hotel Major Simonds said today that the prospect for building was excellent. A party of wealthy New Yorkers are keenly interested in the project and are prepared at any time to put up the money needed for carrying it out. It is desired to have a portion of the stock raised in Charleston, and if the amount apportioned for this city is subscribed the building will begin immediately. A meeting of those interested in the venture will be held here this week, when final action will probably be taken. The Villa Margherita will be a splendid structure, built at great cost, and will be located on East Battery overlooking the main entrance to the harbor. The building will project far out into the water. The promoters are anxious to have an early start made with the building so that the hotel will be open for business when the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition is opened a year hence.

A HEBREW MERCHANT SKIPS.

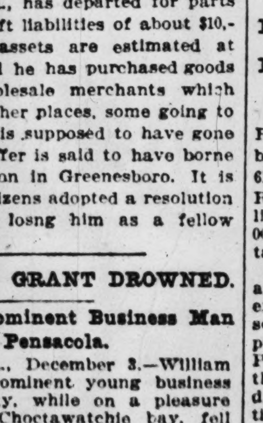
Former Georgian Leaves Liabilities but No Assets Behind.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 3.—(Special.)—David Saffer, a Hebrew merchant who came here eighteen months ago from Greenesboro, Ga., has departed for parts unknown. He left liabilities of about $10,000, while his assets are estimated at $1,000. It is said he has purchased goods from local wholesale merchants which he shipped to other places, some going to New York. He is supposed to have gone to that city. Saffer is said to have borne a good reputation in Greenesboro. It is said that the citizens adopted a resolution of regret upon losng him as a fellow townsman.

WILLIAM L. GRANT DROWNED.

He Was a Prominent Business Man of Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla., December 3.—William L. Grant, a prominent young business man of this city, while on a pleasure cruise up the Choctawatchie bay, fell from the deck of the yacht Harry, late yesterday, and was drowned. The body has not yet been found.



When a Chinaman becomes a criminal, the law punishes his parents and even the grandparents. This is only the extreme logical application of the doctrine of heredity. In this country, we leave natural law to deal with its own offenses, and many a mother is punished through the physical weakness and peevish temper of puny offspring.

Women mainly err through ignorance. They enter the marriage state already disordered by irregularity of the periods. The delicate and sensitive organs, peculiarly feminine, are in no condition for the shock which is consequent on the great change. Drains that are offensive and debilitating are set up, inflammation and ulceration with female trouble are added in time, and when motherhood comes the strength of body is inadequate, and the condition of mind unfit, for the responsibility. The natural result is a child that is unhealthy and unhappy.

Happy wifehood, healthy motherhood, beautiful children, all follow the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It stops the drains, allays inflammation, heals ulceration, cures female trouble, soothes the nerves, and puts the delicate female organs in a condition of perfect health.

Mrs. Annie Blacker, of 629 Catharine Street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your medicines have done wonders for me. For years my health was very poor; I had four miscarriages, but since taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription,' I have much better health, and now I have a fine, healthy baby. I have recommended your medicines to several of my friends and they have been benefited by them."

Women find valuable help in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper binding, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PENSION FRAUDS BEING EXPOSED

In Charleston a Big Scheme Has Been Unearthed.

TWO MEN ARE ARRESTED

Attorney and a Notary Are Charged with Crooked Work.

PLAN WORKED ON A LARGE SCALE

Sea Island Negroes Have Been Used in Making the Applications to Washington.

Charleston, S. C., December 3.—(Special.) What is claimed to be a wholesale fraudulent scheme to obtain pension money from the federal government is being unearthed in Charleston, and already two of the pension attorneys, charged with being ringleaders, have been placed under arrest. They are George P. McClay, a pension agent and notary public, and Solomon Brown, a notary. They were arrested on a charge of forgery, and have been bound over to the district court on heavy bond. The district court will be convened on December 4th, and the case will be heard then, but the pension examiners who were sent to Charleston expect to have other indictments before the hearing is begun. It is said that probably fifty people will be mixed up in the affair, and nearly this many arrests will be made, it is claimed.

For several months the pension bureau has been working quietly around Charleston, and out of the bulk of the evidence secured it is said that this is strong enough to lodge the ringleaders behind prison bars for a good long term. Hundreds of pension papers which were sent to Washington were found to be forgeries, and the plan to defraud was so great that immediate steps were taken to apprehend the leaders. The pension agents have been using ignorant negroes on the sea islands as dupes, but many of these pension seekers are said to be into the fraudulent scheme.

McClay, who is now in jail waiting trial, has been a pension agent here for several years, and he has worked up numbers of claims for negroes who alleged that they had grounds for asking federal aid. A great amount of money is paid out here every year to negroes who were supposed to have served in the union army, but the bulk of the money has gone to unscrupulous blacks who were not entitled to it. The arrest of the men alleged to be ringleaders has caused the wildest excitement among negroes who were mixed up in the pension affairs, and it is expected that the government will have difficulty in finding other law breakers who will be wanted for trial.

SAWS BOARDS FOR HIS COFFIN.

Virginian, Over One Hundred Years Old, Ready To Die.

Richmond, Va., December 3.—(Special.) Joseph Sims, perhaps the only centenarian living in Virginia, has sawed up a set of boards out of which his coffin is to be made when he dies, and in order to keep them from being stolen has placed them under the mattress of his bed. Mr. Sims lives near Cuckoo, in Louisa county, and is an interesting character. He has led a hermit's life for years. He had a severe illness in September and it was thought he would die. About that time some one, perhaps michievous boys, stole the pine boards which he had stored away for his coffin. Having recovered, he sawed up new boards last week and now sleeps on them. Records have recently been found which indicate that Mr. Sims, who had been looked upon as ninety-six, was born in 1798, making him 102 years old.

BANKING BUSINESS GROWS.

Reports Show That North Carolina Has Improved.

Raleigh, N. C., December 3.—(Special.)—Report on state, private and savings banks shows resources aggregating $14,618,000, against $10,527,000 two years ago. Report on national banks in North Carolina shows resources aggregating $15,362,000, against $11,864,000 two years ago. Total increase, $7,589,000.

Secretary Bruner, of the state board of agriculture, which has heretofore made exhibits of the North Carolina state resources at expositions, says it is now impossible to make a worthy exhibit at the Pan-American exposition and will urge that board this week to arrange immediately for exhibits at St. Louis exposition if it decides to participate. He says at least two years is necessary to prepare a proper exhibit, particularly of agricultural products. As yet, no step has been taken as to Pan-American exposition.

RAFT DAMS COLORADO RIVER.

Trash Accumulating for Years Is Now Dangerous.

Austin, Tex., December 3.—(Special.)—Report from the mouth of the Colorado river, where a raft has been forming for years, states the situation is growing somewhat alarming. The raft, which has been gradually added to year in and year out by freshets, now extend twelve miles up the river from the mouth and the swell of the river of times floods the entire country for five miles on each side of the river and to such an extent that much of the land is under water most of the time. The raft is so jammed in that it will take thousands of dollars to clear it out and congress will be appealed to at once to take steps to remove it.

PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Three Men Saw Their Way Through an Iron Cage.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 3.—(Special.)—Early Sunday morning three prisoners escaped from the Blount county jail at Maryville, sixteen miles from here. They are David Epler, William Colter and James Hall. Colter and Hall have been captured at the latter's home. Officers are in pursuit of Epler. The men sawed through the cage and making a hole in the ceiling effected their escape. Ropes were made of the blankets by means of which the men reached the ground.

OIL FOUND NEAR KNOXVILLE.

Lake of Petroleum on State Penitentiary Property.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 3.—(Special.)—Oil has been discovered on the property of the Branch state penitentiary at Petros, near here. Workmen were boring a well and had reached a depth of 2,800 feet, when oil in paying quantity was found. It is thought that a lake of petroleum has been discovered and other wells will be sunk in the vicinity of the prison.

BISHOP HENDRIX DISTRIBUTES MINISTERS IN NORTH ALABAMA

Thirty-First Annual Conference Works Six Days and Then Reaches Adjournment.

BIG SHAKE-UP ALL AROUND

Appointments Proved Great Surprise In Many Instances.

NO ADVANCE SHEETS GIVEN OUT

Report Showing the Value of the School Property in the District and the Number of Students Enrolled Proved Satisfactory.

Decatur, Ala., December 3.—(Special.)—After six days of labor the thirty-first annual session of the North Alabama conference completed its business at 11 o'clock today, at which hour Bishop Hendrix read the appointments and assigned the preachers to their new homes. As was anticipated there was a general jolting up all round. The bishop kept his own counsel all the way through, not even any member of his cabinet surmising what the head of the conference was going to do. The morning hour of the last day was taken up in gathering together the frayed edges of business such as delayed committee reports, ordaining deacons, etc. The only feature of any note was the statistical secretary's report showing the value of school property owned by the conference to be $680,000, and the number of pupils to be 494. At 11 o'clock the bishop announced that he was ready to read the appointments. This consumed several minutes. Then the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the conference was no more.

Following is the list of appointments:

Birmingham district, J. D. Simpson, presiding elder—First church, J. P. McFerrin; St. Johns, L. C. Branscomb; St. Paul, Theo Copeland; Wesley Chapel, J. F. Hawkins; Twenty-first avenue, W. R. Hendrix; Elyton, S. R. Lester; Westland circuit, H. E. Wheeler; Avondale, W. T. Andrews; East Lake, E. H. Hawkins; Woodlawn, L. A. Darsey; Birmingham circuit, George Stoves; Birmingham mission, W. P. Blevins; New-Man Chapel mission, S. B. Johnston; Leeds mission, T. O. Jones; Pratt City, J. R. Turner; Pratt City circuit, J. T. Black; Wylam mission, J. O. Hanes; Ensley, J. I. Williams; Village Creek circuit, W. R. Beal; Sunny Side circuit, J. W. Norton; Bessemer, G. W. Read; Bessemer circuit, W. W. Heflin; Jonesboro Brighton, D. W. Burns; president North Alabama college, E. M. Glenn.

Decatur district, J. C. Persinger, presiding elder—Decatur station, J. D. Ellis; New Decatur station, Anson West; Athens station, J. S. Glasgow; Athens circuit, R. A. Thompson; Z. A. Parker, supernumerary; Elmont, H. L. Aldridge; Trinity, J. W. Johnson; Courtland, P. L. Abernathy; Moulton, C. W. Seale; Crooked creek, to be supplied; Falkville, M. R. Smith; Hartselle, H. B. Smith; Town Creek, W. B. Woodall; Danville, to be supplied; Cullman, R. E. Tyler; Somerville, G. R. Crow; Cambridge, D. S. McGlawn; Westmoreland, J. B. Parker; Hillsboro, E. J. Binford; president Athens Female college, H. G. Davis.

Huntsville district, George E. Boyd, presiding elder—Huntsville station, J. H. McCoy; Rison mission, M. N. Morris; Epworth mission, J. B. Culpepper; Triana circuit, W. F. Sanford; Fisk mission, R. T. Bentley; Gurley circuit, Charles Walford; Madison circuit, J. T. Miller; Meridianville circuit, T. W. Ragan; Newmarket circuit, J. Warren; New Pope circuit, W. R. Read; Molder mission, G. M. Gibson; Scottsboro, Stevenson, J. B. Sargent; Bridgeport circuit, J. M. McClesky; Princeton circuit, J. C. Prince; Larwinsville circuit, G. W. Alley; Stevenson mission, C. C. Godbey; Fabins circuit, George R. Jordan; Columbus City circuit, M. P. Hunkepiller; Cottonville mission, J. M. Tabor.

Guntersville district, J. T. Morris, presiding elder—Guntersville station, S. J. Parrish; Albertville Station, L. W. L. Morris; Albertville mission, W. L. Gardner; Oneonta station, J. H. Vann; Village Springs circuit, J. H. Jennings; Newcastle circuit, H. F. Crain; Wynnville circuit, W. T. Fount; Blount Spring circuit, J. H. Hamilton; Cleveland circuit, H. P. Berry; Oleander mission, R. J. Pollard; Langston mission, A. J. Chappell; Boaz circuit, J. W. A. Shoemaker; Murphys Valley circuit, J. M. Igon; Morris circuit, W. R. Eddins; Warrior-Hanceville, Ed Fulmer; Blountsville circuit, O. M. Holmes; Baileyton circuit, J. R. Fullerton; Warrenton circuit, W. M. Yarbrough; South Hill district, J. T. Millican.

Lafayette district, S. L. Dobbs, presiding elder—Lafayette station, W. E. Faust; Roanoke circuit, A. M. Yoe; Alexander circuit, R. W. Anderson; Alexander City circuit, J. C. Francis; Dadeville and Camphill, V. Hawkins; Goodwater circuit, T. G. Slaughter; Hackneyville circuit, G. W. Hell; Daviston circuit, W. W. Turner; Penton circuit, W. C. Driskill; Lanette mission, J. C. Craig; Bluff Springs mission, G. G. Smith; Ashland and Lineville, J. A. Dowling; Fredonia circuit, N. J. Williams; Agricola, E. H. Harris; Oak Bowery circuit, G. E. Driskell; Roanoke station, G. L. Jenkins; Wedowee, J. G. Francis; Rockford circuit, J. T. Wilkins; Weoguffka circuit, Kerer Mathews; Millersville circuit, J. T. Self.

Gadsden district, J. S. Robertson, presiding elder—Gadsden station, W. F. Andrews; East Gadsden, James Dodge; Gadsden mission, C. L. Henry; Gadsden circuit, A. I. Wilson; Springville circuit, S. R. Emerson; Attalla station, J. W. Akin; Attalla circuit, J. T. Lane; Ohatchie circuit, William Williams; Center circuit, L. A. Holmes; Coosa Valley circuit, H. B. Ralls; Collinsville circuit, C. M. Hensley; Valley Head circuit, W. P. McDonald; Lookout Valley, to be supplied; Hokes Bluff circuit, L. M. Harris; Clifton mission, J. H. Cameron; Fort Payne circuit, L. D. Patterson; Henegle mission, W. P. McGlawn; Gaylesville circuit, F. T. J. Brandon.

Florence district, H. C. Howard, presiding elder—Leighton station, J. A. J. Brock; Cherokee, B. T. Cantrell; Russellville station, H. S. Gardner; Pleasant Sight circuit, D. T. Dyer; Florence station, H. S. Hambleton; Rodgersville, G. M. Rolls; Cloverdale circuit, M. L. Blaze; Waterloo, G. M. Hall; Newberry circuit, E. Y. Roy; Center Star and St. James station, L. F. Stanville; Greenhill circuit, H. L. Booth; Oakland circuit, R. M. Archbald; Tuscumbia station, L. B. Norton; Sheffield station, R. J. Walston; Cherokee circuit, W. J. Smith.

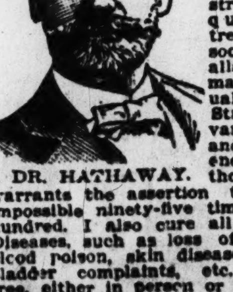
Talladega district, J. L. Britton, presiding elder—Talladega circuit, R. B. Bear; Childersburg circuit, G. T. Harris; Columbiana circuit, W. P. Roberts; Harpersville circuit, S. M. Burns; Oxford station, Jesse Wood, Anniston First church, S. E. Wasson; Glen Addie and Oxford station, W. W. Scott; Jacksonville and White Plane, J. O. Melton; Lecta circuit, to be supplied; Heflin circuit, T. A. Kerr; West Anniston, J. A. May; Alexandria City, B. C. O'Neal; Piedmont and Spring Garden, T. W. Wilson; Sylacuga circuit, William B. Howells; Wilsonville circuit, W. T. Oldridge; Munford circuit, J. W. Spencer.

Jasper district, J. S. Studavan, presiding elder—Horse Creek station, J. E. Vann; Blossburg circuit, H. S. Selt; Oakman mission, O. J. Jones; Alta mission, J. Francis; Fayette circuit, Robert Wilson; Fernbank circuit, W. E. Draper; Lebanon; M. N. Brock; Addison mission, G. W. Green; Gamble Mines circuit, J. A. Dazie; Hamilton circuit, E. M. Rice; Beaverton mission, F. M. Ollis; Laxapalid station, W. L. Rice; Vernon circuit, E. H. Price; Sulligent circuit, D. W. Ward; Detroit, circuit, W. T. Danville; Carbonhill circuit, T. W. Hanse; Double Springs mission, L. W. Young; Philip Campbell mission, M. N. Terrell; Jasper station, J. S. Cradwick; Brookside and Warrior, J. W. Bradford; Oakman and Cordova, J. J. Crow; Patton and Corona, W. B. Hope; Fayette station, R. A. Timmons.

Tuscaloosa district, D. L. Parrish, presiding elder; Cottondale circuit, J. V. Emerson; Blocton station, W. W. Dorman; Aldridge mission, T. L. Dinsmore; Helena and Sagiman, J. V. Blithe, Tuscaloosa station, F. P. Cullan; Johns circuit, W. F. Herndon; Hargrove and Belle Ellen, J. W. Casey; Montevallo station, N. H. Wells; Caleria circuit, T. V. McCain; Brookwood station, L. W. Whitton; Wesley chapel circuit, W. F. Barnes; North river circuit, P. A. Doss; Kennedy circuit, O. L. Williams; Carrollton circuit, J. W. Tucker; Gordon circuit, W. O. Horton; Newtonville mission, B. V. McCoy; president Tuscaloosa Female college, W. F. Melton; Pelham station, E. D. Emerson; Northport circuit, W. T. Hanley; Berry circuit, J. F. Rudersell; Millport circuit, James Williams.

STRICTURE.

I cure Stricture and Varicocele painlessly and without detention from business.



DR. HATHAWAY.

My method is a strictly original one, perfected by myself after years of experience and study, and its success has been demonstrated beyond question. My treatment is a soothing one; it allays all inflammation and gradually removes the Stricture and varicose veins, and my experience with ten thousand cases warrants the assertion that failure is impossible ninety-five times out of one hundred. I also cure all other Chronic Diseases, such as loss of manly vigor, blood poison, skin diseases, kidney and bladder complaints, etc. Consultation free, either in person or by letter. Send for 64-page book and symptom blanks.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M.D.,
22½ S. Broad Street.
Suite: 32 Inman Building.
Office hours: 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Private reception room for ladies.

VIRGINIA COURT IS NOT A DULL PLACE

Norfolk Citizens Can Find Entertainment in Court House.

INTERESTING SUITS ARE ON

Two Ladies Owning a School Jointly Separate with a Law Suit.

SOCIETY GIRL IS GIVEN DAMAGES

Railway Company Is Asked for $20,000 Damages, and Jury Gives Verdict for $1,000.

Norfolk, Va., December 3.—(Special.)—The grand jury here today investigated a charge of extorting money for police protection preferred by C. L. Hanbury, a saloonist, against Patrolmen Charles A. Mears and R. A. Daugherty. It was alleged that the officers threatened to report the complainant for violation of the Sunday liquor law, but were paid by him not to do so. The grand jury refused to indict the officers.

A chancery suit has been instituted in the court of law and chancery for a settlement of the partnership heretofore existing between Miss Jennie C. Tucker and Miss L. A. Blick, both prominent ladies, who conducted a school on Fenchurch street. Action was brought by Miss Tucker, who avers that Miss Blick suddenly broke the partnership agreement between them and thereby placed her in a most embarrassing position. Strained relations between the ladies now exist, and only after employing counsel was Miss Tucker, the plaintiff in the case, given a portion of the school desks and paraphernalia used in the Tucker and Blick school.

The trial of the $20,000 damage suit of Miss Nellie V. Mason, a Norfolk society girl, against the Norfolk Railway and Light Company, was begun before Judge Martin and a special jury in the court of law and chancery this morning. Miss Mason appeared in court with her mother and brother. She was on the witness stand for some time and told of the street car accident on York street in which she was injured several months ago, and out of which the present case grew. The jury tonight rendered a verdict of $1,000.

The plaintiff's bill has been filed in the case of Harry Mapps Brower, late of Long Branch, but now a resident of Virginia, and sets forth that he married the defendant, Nellie Lane Allensby, of Oakhurst, N. J., under a misapprehension. After the ceremony he found, it is alleged, that he had been grossly deceived. He asks the court to dissolve the marriage.

DELEGATES FILL NEW ORLEANS

Two Excursions and Southern Industrial Convention Draw Crowds.

New Orleans, December 3.—(Special.)—New Orleans was overrun with visitors today, and all the hotels are crowded to overflowing. There arrived here a large number of the delegates who are to take part in the Southern Industrial convention which meets here tomorrow. There also arrived two excursions of conductors, including the Conductors' Insurance Association from St. Louis, where it has been in session, and the passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Aid Association from Chicago, where it held its annual convention. The conductors and the friends pulled out tonight for Tampa, Fla., whence they will visit Havana, returning to St. Louis by way of Atlanta. The American Exporters' Association also will meet here today, including delegates from Kansas City, St. Louis and other western points to consider the question of the exportation of grain from the gulf ports. All these made it a phenomenally active day.

Expenses Greater Than Receipts.

Raleigh, N. C., December 3.—(Special.) It is found by the auditor that during the fiscal year, which ended last Friday, North Carolina's expenses exceeded receipts 178,000.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you; 50 cents.

NO OFFICES FOR NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI, SAYS TURLEY

Jackson, Miss., December 3.—(Special.)—Judge H. C. Turley, of Natchez, member of the republican national committee for Mississippi, has made the announcement that in the distribution of the federal patronage for Mississippi, no negroes shall be appointed to an office whose presence will be objectionable to the patrons of the office. In plain English, and stripped of diplomacy, Judge Turley rules that negroes in the future will be barred from postmasterships. Judge Turley also makes an interesting announcement concerning the method of patronage distribution. He modestly acknowledges that he is the all-important factor in the allotment of offices in Mississippi, occupying the position of referee of contests; but says that where these contests are spirited the matter will be referred to the state central committee, and if this body is unable to make a satisfactory settlement, it will be submitted to the republican state executive committee, which is composed of fifty members, and the largest body of its kind in the country, population considered.

"The time is coming," says Judge Turley, "when the republican party of Mississippi, under white leadership and composed of white men will successfully cope with the democratic party. The Chinese wall of prejudice is being broken down, and the negro, who has always been a distasteful element, is rapidly eliminating himself from politics."

JUST SO IT WAS STAMPED.

Virginia Judge Rules Cancellation by a Bank Is Legal.

Richmond, Va., December 3.—(Special.) An interesting ruling has been made by Judge George G. Grattan, of Rockingham county, touching the admissibility in evidence of a bank check on which the party drawing the same fails to affix a revenue stamp. Judge Grattan's decision follows an opinion of the Georgia court of appeals, no case having yet been passed upon by the Virginia supreme court. In the case of E. L. Harrison, charged with forging a check for $100, it was shown that the revenue stamp was affixed and canceled by the Harrisonburg bank, when the check was paid over its counter. Defendant's counsel made the plea that under the war revenue act the check was not a valued instrument when it left the hands of the maker and consequently could not be admitted. Judge Grattan overruled the plea and the check was admitted.

New Disease Among Cattle.

Austin, Tex., December 3.—(Special.)—A new disease has been broken out among the cattle of Lee, Washington and Fayette counties. The disease is accompanied by the discharge at the nose, a [illegible], and a scaly substance like smallpox on a human forming all over the cattle. The sickness rarely lasts longer than a day, when the victim dies.

BUTCHERING THE INNOCENTS.

Fearful Mission Massacre Is Reported in a China Province.

Berlin, December 3.—A dispatch from China to The Volks Zeitung reports a fearful mission slaughter in the province of Shan Si. The first victims, the dispatch says, were a Catholic bishop and his coadjutors and four European priests, Franciscans, Italians and French.

The governor invited them to his house for better protection; but on arrival their hands were tied. Then the governor himself poignarded them all.

Next the governor went to the bishop's residence with a number of soldiers and seized six Marseilles sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they would renounce Christianity, which offer they immediately rejected. Thereupon the governor poignarded them and also a number of Chinese priests, thirty Chinese sisters and 200 orphans from three to sixteen years of age.

Fifteen seminarists, who had hidden themselves in a cistern were, the dispatch says, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They were then killed. A Chinese priest and two Christians who attempted to escape were caught and put in a small hut, where they were burned.

KENTUCKY SWEPT BY MORAL WAVE

Two Judges Deliver Severe Charges to Grand Jury.

EARNEST WORK DEMANDED

Louisville and Lexington Are Admonished To Make a Change, While the Prevalent Sins Are Pointed Out Boldly.

Lexington, Ky., December 3.—(Special.) There is a general moral waive sweeping over Kentucky which promises to do much toward checking vice and other crime. Judge Barker, in Louisville, today delivered a severe charge to the Jefferson county grand jury and Judge Parker about the same time was calling the attention of the Fayette county grand jury to crimes in this city. Judge Barker declared much had been done toward stopping gambling in Louisville and that there were fewer murderers. Since Lexington has been computed to be the third city in the United States in crime, Judge Parker was more severe than usual. He said among other charges:

"At the last term every prisoner in the county jail had his case disposed of and at the adjournment of court there was not one confined in jail who had not been tried and a verdict rendered. Four murder charges were heard at the last term and verdicts were rendered. I am told that there are six murder cases awaiting your investigation. It is enough to cause the people to look toward a remedy. We all know that the administration of justice fearlessly and without favoritism is what makes men good citizens."

BULLETS FLEW VERY THICK.

Two Were Killed and Two Wounded in Arkansas Duel.

Little Rock, Ark., December 3.—W. G. Killion and G. W. Phillips were instantly killed, D. C. Killion fatally wounded, and a by-stander named Williams slightly injured in a duel at Parkdale, Ashley county, yesterday. The Killions are leading merchants of the place and Phillips the railway agent. The difficulty arose over Phillips's refusal to sign a bill of lading for cotton before it was delivered. There was a fusilade of bullets which shattered all the windows in the station. When the smoke of battle cleared away two were dead and two injured. Thirty-three shots were fired. D. C. Killion has thirteen bullets in his body and cannot live. The Killions were well known.

WILL ENTER STATE OF TEXAS.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Has Given Notice.

Austin, Tex., December 3.—(Special.)—The Texas railway commission today received positive information from an official of the road that the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad, which has contemplated entering the state for some months, would shortly begin the work of construction, the first objective point in the state being Amarillo. It is intended to project this road to the gulf in the course of time, making another trunk line in the state.

FLORIDA JARRED BY METEOR.

Aerolite Made People Think an Earthquake Was at Work.

Tallahassee, Fla., December 3.—(Special.)—At half-past 10 o'clock last night a bright light flashed across the northwestern sky. This was followed within three minutes by two reports and there were explosions, greatly jarring the earth. The incident was the talk of the city this morning and the general opinion was that there had been an earthquake, but scientific people assert that it was a meteor and that it struck the earth within a few miles of Tallahassee.

Drops Dead in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., December 3.—(Special.)—Colonel John R. Popham, for years one of the most widely known republicans in Virginia, dropped dead on the street here today. He had long been a sufferer from heart disease, but died from a hemorrhage. Colonel Popham was a native of Rappahannock county, sixty-one years old, and had spent most of his life in Washington and Richmond. He had a natural taste for politics and knew practically every public man in Virginia. He was a journalist and lawyer as well as politician, was well informed and everybody liked him. He had served in the legislature, was clerk of the United States court here for some years and twenty years ago today entered upon his duties as assistant doorkeeper on the house of representatives.

Combine Against the Ring.

Johnson City, Tenn., December 3.—(Special.)—The democrats and loyal republicans of Johnson City, Tenn., have combined against the ring republicans in the distribution of city offices. Judge H. T. Campbell granted them an injunction restraining the election commissioners from certifying to the returns, as H. M. Weller is contesting the election of J. M. McNees as an alderman. There are four candidates for recorder and two for chief of police.

Frank Boykin, Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham, Ala., December 3.—(Special.)—Frank Boykin, formerly connected with the Atlanta telephone exchange, died after a short illness of typhoid fever. He lived in Auburn, Ala., and his mother was with him at the time of his death.

Why?

It is because Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-food; goes right down to the roots of the hair; feeds the hair bulbs just the way they used to be fed when you were younger and more vigorous. That's why the dark, rich color of early life always comes back to your gray hair. The hair grows longer, too.

If you do not obtain the benefits you desire [illegible]

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
For sale by druggists — price 50¢ per bottle.

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures SICK HEADACHE, sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

EXPOSITION BUILDINGS FOR SALE

Sealed bids are hereby invited for the purchase of any or all of the exposition buildings located in Piedmont Park, Atlanta, as follows: Manufacturers and liberal arts building, wooden structure, 400x250; electricity building, wooden structure, 350x100; negro building, wooden structure, 250x100; machinery hall, wooden structure, 500x100; forestry building, natural timber structure, 350x100; agriculture building, wooden structure, 340x145; administration building, wooden structure, staff exterior, 140x60; fire building, wooden structure, 150x60; Georgia state building, wooden structure, 100x60; grandstand, wooden structure, 170x70; fine arts building, wooden structure, staff exterior, 180x70.

Bids may cover any or all of the buildings included in the foregoing description. Purchaser will be required to complete removal of buildings not later than August 1, 1901.

The aggregate cost of these buildings was about $250,000. They are in good condition and contain a great deal of heavy timber and other valuable building material.

Bids will be opened at my office, No. [illegible] Peachtree street, Atlanta, on Tuesday, December 11, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. C PETERS, President,
Atlanta Exposition Park Company.
Atlanta, Ga., November 26, 1900.
nov 27 2t tues

RED CIRCLE PILLS

WILL ABSOLUTELY CURE DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION

Without Nausea, or Griping or in any way interfering with your daily vocation, or your money REFUNDED. 25 Doses 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Trade supplied by LAMAR & RANKIN DRUG CO., and JOHN B. DANIEL, Atlanta, Ga.

Dowman M'f'g Co.

Contractors for Tin, Slate and Galvanized Iron Work, Metal Ceiling and Skylights.

20 and 22 Trinity Ave.
ATLANTA, GA.

Hot Air Furnaces A Specialty.

PHONES 525.

Sheriff's Sales for January, 1901.

Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January, 1901, within the legal hours of sale the following described property, to-wit:

One farm lying in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being the east half of land lot No. 65, bounded on the north by the lands of Mrs. O. Hope and W. C. Cash; east by lands of Elizabeth Mathews and R. F. Dodson, and south by lands of H. C. Stockdell; southwest by Central railroad of Georgia; west by lands of Mrs. O. Hope, being the same land owned and occupied by John B. Jackson May 2, 1892. Levied on as the property of the defendant, John B. Jackson, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of C. B. Bennett vs. Martha Jackson, guardian of John B. Jackson.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, in land lot 87 of the 14th district of Fulton county, more particularly described as fronting 107 feet on the west side of McDaniel street and extending back west same width as front 200 feet, more or less, along the north side of University avenue to Herbert street. Levied on as the property of John J. Doonan to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Hibernian Building and Loan Association vs. said John J. Doonan.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Three bedroom suits, consisting of bedstead, dresser and washstand each; one parlor suit, one dining room suit, consisting of chairs, sideboard, table, cooking stove and utensils, carpets and rugs, all contained in house at 336 East Linden avenue, Atlanta, Ga., where the same can be seen. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J. M. Morse and E. L. Morse to satisfy a fi. fa. from N. P. and J. P. court 1026th district G. M. in favor of the Bank of Commerce vs. Mrs. J. M. Morse and E. L. Morse.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described parcel of land, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, being lot No. [illegible] of the sub-division of original land lot [illegible] in the 14th district of said county, containing five and forty hundredths acres, according to the Langston Creek and Hammock plat and survey of West End Park property, being known as the West End [illegible] place. Having 60 feet on Peach street and running back 120 feet, on which stands a four room cottage. Levied on as the property of John T. Haunson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor [illegible] from Fulton superior court [illegible] M. Leitch vs. said John T. Haunson.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.
December 3, 1900.
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Cleanses the System
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ICK HEADACHE,
stomach, malaria, indiges-
torpid liver, constipation
all bilious diseases.
TT'S Liver PILLS

SITION BUILDINGS FOR SALE
[illegible]
Atlanta Exposition Park Company.
November 26, 1900.

l Scuttles free with
order of one ton
of coal. Kelley
nd Ice Co., 'Phone

CIRCLE PILLS
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WITH CANNIBALS THIS MAN LIVED

Thrilling Experience of Explorer Cherry in Afric Wilds.

HUMAN HEADS ARE BOILED

And Brains aEten—Human Flesh Smoked and Devoured—Cruelty of French to Natives—Cherry Is Returning to His Home in Chicago.

London, November 20—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—W. Stamps Cherry, who left his home in Chicago in the summer of 1896, is now on his way to America, having experienced, in the heart of Africa, adventures more thrilling in many respects, than those of Livingstone or Stanley. For four years Mr. Cherry has been living among the Congo natives. He has been their companion, friend, leader and instructor. Unaccompanied by any men of his own color, he has penetrated to parts where no other white man has ever dared to go. It has fallen to the lot of this pluck American to make important geographical and anthropological discoveries, pursued so unostentatiously and admitted so reluctantly that scarcely any one has yet heard of them. They have been reserved for the Geographical Society of America.

Briefly summed up, Mr. Cherry, while traversing over 20,000 miles in the French Congo and Soudan, has accomplished the following ends:

The exploration of the Upper Kotto river and surrounding region. The Kotto is a large tributary of the Mobiagui.

The discovery of three native African peoples, the Breea, Engazzia and Lindas tribes.

The discovery of a species of elephant, much smaller than hitherto known, which produces no ivory, or in other words, has no tusks.

For one year Mr. Cherry never saw a white man and for over three years not a white woman. For four years he slept in his clothes, a revolver strapped to him and a rifle by his side. For a similar period of time he lived on the diet of the country, a native in all respects, except in color and in mind. Yet he is as healthy, strong and civilized today as when he left Chicago. Mr. Cherry brings back with him such a supply of ivory that he returns to America a comparatively rich man. Over a hundred elephants have fallen to "Demba Creecy's" gun.

After a holiday at home, Mr. Cherry is going to Africa. Starting at Matadi, on the west coast of Africa, in 1896 in August, Mr. Cherry went up the Congo river as far as Stanley by caravan. At Brazzaville, in the French Congo, he was held up by the authorities for having firearms without permission. His weapons and cartridges, which practically constituted his outfit, were temporarily confiscated by the French government officials. For want of something better to do he went into the service of the French government. He applied his engineering education to some purpose by putting together a steamer which Captain Marchand had brought inland with the purpose of taking to the Upper Nile. Of Marchand and his famous expedition, Mr. Cherry has many interesting reminiscences.

While at work at Bangui, further up the Congo, for Marchand, Mr. Cherry gained some insight into the gentle methods of French colonization. A trivial tribal rising was in progress. The French had captured a number of prisoners. Of these several men and women escaped. Three of the women and seven of the men were recaptured, tried by courtmartial and condemned to death. The three women, naked and blindfolded, were lined up before a handful of Sengalese soldiers. They knew what was coming and faced it with heroism that few men have shown when confronted by sure death. They were not Amazons, only domesticated wives, who obtained food for their husbands and children, and who grew weary of captivity. The Sengalese fired, the women fell riddled with bullets. The French soldiers stepped over their bodies, putting a bullet into each of their brains and ending their writhing agonies.

Leaving the service of the French government, after having his arms restored to him, Mr. Cherry went from Bangui with natives in canoes to the mouth of the M'Bomu river, past the rapids, over them and more often than not, into them, until he came into the territory of Bangasson, one of the greatest of the N'Sacraw chiefs in the whole Congo basin.

Mr. Cherry's photographs of this gentleman show him to be as gross and sensual a personage as can well be imagined, yet he rules with a rod of iron many thousands of people. The day of Mr. Cherry's arrival Bargasson had been indulging in a raid upon a neighboring tribe with the result that no fewer than 3,000 men, women and children had been captured and brought to Bangasson as slaves. In addition to these slaves Bangasson's warriors brought back with them hundreds of human heads, trophies of their prowess. At night a great banquet was held and the brains were eaten. Packs of human flesh well smoked were carried around and devoured. Bangasson has 100 wives and is a stanch ally of the French government.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

Paris, December 3.—The hearing of the libel suit brought by Colonel Henry's widow against M. Joseph Reinach, who, in articles published in The Siecle accused Henry of being the real traitor in the Dreyfus case and said Esterhasy was his accomplice, opened today in the Assize court. It is said that M. Reinach has summoned Dreyfus as a witness.

Nashville, Tenn., December 3.—Governor McMillen left for Chicago tonight to accumulate the latest data upon which to base a recommendation to the Tennessee legislature for an appropriation of $50,000 to establish a state board of agriculture with the idea of holding state fairs, etc.

Chicago, December 3.—General Fitzhugh Lee, late commander of the Havana department in Cuba, left here tonight for Omaha, where he will at once assume command of the department of the Missouri.

Paris, Ky., December 3.—John L. Bosley, postmaster at this place, and Sherman H. Stivers, his former assistant, were arrested today by two United States marshals, charged with embezzlement of the postoffice funds. Both gave bond of $1,500.

Baltimore, Md., December 3.—It is understood that Wilson Lee Camden, of Baltimore, has negotiated the sale to former Senator Henry G. Davis and Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, of a tract of 14,000 acres in Barbour and Upshur counties, West Virginia. It is said that the property contains extensive coal deposits.

London, December 3.—The opening of the initial session of the parliament occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was a formal affair and of little public interest. In the house of commons William Court Gully had no opposition for re-election to a third term as speaker.

New York, December 3.—Lieutenant Commander Reynold Tham, assistant engineer of the Brooklyn navy yard, was struck and probably fatally injured today by a piece of rubber dislodged from the roof of the new engineering building, under which he was passing. His skull was fractured.

Tahlequah, I. T., December 3.—The Cherokee council today tabled indefinitely the bill creating a commission to treat with the Dawes commission. The council adjourned until Saturday next, and indications are that no treaty will be made by the Cherokees.

New Orleans, December 3.—The American Exporters' Association met in this city today. The meeting was a special one called for the purpose of considering a large number of detail matters relating to transactions between sellers on this side and buyers on the other side of the Atlantic.

STATE PRESS PRESENTS STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR THE STATE DEPOT

Continued from First Page.

tion of the depot after careful investigation, we think it is one good reason in favor of the depot.

Since the state owns a road, it logically follows that the state must have terminal facilities. That it can invest the reserve fund, which can be applied only to the relief of the state's bonded indebtedness, in property that is a necessity for its own convenience, at the same time improve its property and increase the income from 2 per cent—all that it is now yielding in the depositories—to 6 per cent rental as agreed upon by the railroads entering Atlanta, is strong argument for the building of the depot.

The fact that the city itself unanimously clamors for the depot; that while accommodating the roads that are great feeders to the city's prosperity, the state will receive by the time the bonds are due (1915) more than the reserve fund now amounts to, is the third and conclusive argument in favor of the depot. The question resolves itself. The depot should be built.

The question of right will not be overlooked by the legislature, but the right to use the state's assets for its own benefit with proper guarantees, and where the state's income can be enhanced and no constitutional principles violated, we think the question admits of no debate.—William Park, editor Sandersville Herald and Georgian.

If No Depot, State Loses.

Editor Constitution—We make the assertion, after careful consideration of the question in every light, that, should the legislature at this session fail to provide for the erection of a depot on the present site in Atlanta, it will cause the state to lose a million-dollar gain, and suffer a million-dollar loss. The gain comes through the value of a new and model building, the increased value of the site thereby, and the use of the reserve fund of the state to pay for the same, getting back on the money invested rents from the building that amount to 6 per cent interest, where the same fund is now making only 2 per cent. The loss comes in the abandonment of the present site by the railroads, and the consequent depreciation in the value of the property. Should a legislator protect or damage the property of the state whose interest he promised to defend? The question itself suggests the answer. Some of those who oppose the plan virtually admit the situation to be as above, but seek to justify themselves through sectional and sentimental reasons. This is no time for childish chatter. The matter involves either a great gain or a great loss to the state, and every true Georgian should consider it accordingly.—Leon C. Greer, editor Oglethorpe Citizen.

Not a Local Matter.

Editor Constitution—For the present general assembly to refuse or neglect to enact such legislation as is necessary to insure the building would be exceedingly unwise, and a business blunder which would eventually lose to the state a large sum of money, besides the loss which would result in the depreciation of her terminal property. It seems to me that every business consideration is in favor of using the reserve fund now in the hands of the depositories for the erection of this building. What good sense can there be in retaining this money in the depositories at 2 per cent interest when it has been clearly demonstrated that it will yield 6 if put into the proposed depot?

As I see it, it is not a local transaction, which if consummated will result in pecuniary gain to the city of Atlanta, but one of state-wide interest, having largely to do with contributing to the convenience and comfort of all our people. We will not need this money for fifteen years, and according to the attorney general there is no legal obstruction in the way. Then by all means let the people's representatives give us the necessary legislation to secure it.—J. T. Gibson, Editor Cedartown Advance Courier.

No Prejudice Should Exist.

Editor Constitution—I believe that it is the duty of the state to build the union depot in Atlanta. I recognize the fact that a lot of prejudice exists against Atlanta, and it is not altogether groundless, but in this instance no prejudice should be allowed to intervene between any of the state's legislators and their duty. I conceive that their duty is plain—and that is to vote for the depot. The railroads have made a clear-cut proposition, it is backed up by their combined capital and strength. It is a proposition that carries with it the stamp of honesty and at once commends itself to every fair-minded business man. The bill should be most carefully drawn and in no particular should it admit of a double construction. The building of the depot will show the excellent business qualifications of our legislators. It is too true that in the past our legislators have not always exhibited good business instincts. Each legislature has its own record to make—is the arbiter of its own destiny. If they will build the proposed depot and see that the guarantee of the railroads is backed by proper security, they will at once display their superior business judgment and sagacity.—R. M. Martin, editor Hinesville Herald.

Would Vote for Depot Bill.

Editor Constitution—If I was a member of the legislature I would vote for the Atlanta depot bill. The depot is greatly needed. The site belongs to the state, and the state will get 6 per cent for improving its own property. If the state does not erect the depot the terminal value of its road will be impaired. By securing the other railroads as tenants the state will gain a distinct advantage for its own great road. No injustice is done taxpayers in the scheme for raising the money. All the talk about the state might as well build depots in other cities is idle and not well considered. The railroad commissioners should require railroad companies to build depots where they are needed. The state holds decidedly greater interests than any other road in the depot in Atlanta, and is able to build it without cost to the people. The interests of the state would be advanced, we think, by building the depot.—J. N. Moore, Editor Milledgeville Union Recorder.

Wise Proposition.

Editor Constitution—The Journal does not believe a "trust fund" should be used or divided, unless amply protected to secure the amount set aside that it may be forthcoming when the bonded indebtedness is to be net, the first installment of which, as we understand it, is due in 1915. But it certainly seems to be a wise and good business proposition for the state to improve her own property by building a new depot at its most important terminal when the investment will bring 6 per cent, whereas the money now in state depositories yields only 2 per cent interest annually. The additional increase of interest would seem to justify the legislature in taking action to build the depot, but there should be no increased taxation to consummate the desired object.—Neal & Massey, editors Marietta Journal.

Appeals to Clear-Headed Men.

Editor Constitution—The proposition to build a depot with the state's money now in depositories and earning only 2 per cent, is one which appeals to all clear-headed business men. It is a good investment for money now comparatively idle and which must remain so for many years. It means the improvement and enhancement of the state's property. It means the removal of terminal conditions which have long ago become an eye-sore and a nuisance to every person who visits Atlanta, and especially to the citizens of Georgia outside of Atlanta, for they are forced to use the depot more than any other class.

The Western and Atlantic terminal property belongs to the taxpayers of Georgia, and the legislature owes it to them to safeguard the interest of that property. The present legislature has in this matter a purely business proposition to deal with. It is a fine opportunity to show that such bodies can deal with a business matter in a business way. Will they do it?—James A. Hall, editor Calhoun Times.

Will Benefit Whole State.

Editor Constitution—The state should build it to protect its own interests. If the roads (or any road) build a new station elsewhere, it will damage the state's property. It will benefit the state's property, reduce state taxes and benefit all the people of the state.

The attorney general says the state can build it under the constitution. The state has the money to build it that must lie idle until 1915, bringing only 2 per cent. By the state building the depot this fund can be made to yield the state 6 per cent. If the state does not build, the roads will build elsewhere, and not only will the state lose 4 per cent (the difference between 2 and 6 per cent), but the value of its property will be reduced and the amount of yearly rental received from it will be reduced.

The improvement of the state's property in the capital will benefit the state, will benefit our capital and benefiting our capital city benefits the whole state by being an accommodation to every citizen of the state who visits Atlanta.

Nine-tenths of the people want the state to build as a benefit chiefly to the state and to the people of the state at large.—A. H. Shaver, editor Dalton Argus.

State Should Build Depot.

Editor Constitution—It is a fact beyond dispute that a new passenger depot building in Atlanta is much needed. It is also true that the value of that depot property, the state's terminal facilities, would be very much decreased should the tenant roads build other depots, as they declare they will do if a new building is not erected.

Certainly it is a good business proposition to use money now bearing 2 per cent to improve property that will thereafter yield 6 per cent.

If there is no constitutional obstruction, a sufficiency of the surplus should be had to build the needed depot. However, no other institution of the state should suffer in consequence. There should be no municipal string tied to the transaction. The city should absolutely guarantee the state against damage suits that property owners might conclude to institute.

These conditions met faithfully, the legislature ought to provide for a new depot at the expense of the state.—John H. Hodges, editor Perry Home Journal.

Is the State's Duty.

Editor Constitution—It seems to me a straight up and down question of investing the state's money at 6 per cent, instead of letting it lie in the depositories at 2 per cent. Besides this, it must seem palpable to every business man that if the state is to get her adequate share of the profits of the natural advance of value in her terminal properties, she should be in duty bound to contribute to this end. In short, it is both the interest and the duty of the state to build a depot—and a good one.—Horace M. Ellington, editor Blue Ridge Southern World.

A Good Measure.

Editor Constitution—The proposed legislation in regard to the new union depot in Atlanta, allowing all the railroads to enter the same and pay 6 per cent interest, is a measure that should meet the approbation of every taxpayer of the state. The interest of 6 per cent which the railroads propose to pay for the privilege of using the union depot will be a great income in the state, far in excess of the amount now received from depositories, and the convenience for the railroads in the center of the city to transfer their passengers and traffic, will be of great interest to all, to say nothing of what it will add to the convenience of Atlantaians.—J. W. Woodward.

City Jealousy, the Fight.

Editor Constitution—There is a lot of newspaper gush against the state building a depot for Atlanta which reads like the flimsiest demagogy. If a depot is built it will be not only a profitable state investment, but a maintenance of the great value of the state railroad terminal facilities, and a strong element of its leasing value. The state must either build or lose by not building. The fight in the legislature over the state depot bill seems to have resolved itself into a matter of city jealousy.—H. A. Wrench, editor Madison Advertiser.

Heartily in Favor of Depot.

Editor Constitution—I am highly in favor of the state's building a handsome modern new depot on the state road terminal depot property in Atlanta. By doing this the state will realize 6 per cent on money which is now yielding only 2 per cent, besides greatly enhancing the value of her property.

Will the state improve her own property and at the same time make a splendid per cent on the outlay, or will she do nothing and allow the other roads to withdraw their patronage and build depots of their own? I am at a loss to see how the state could be injured by such a transaction or why Atlanta should be accused of being selfish when she favors the enterprise.—A. E. Williams, editor Hamilton Journal.

Proposition a Business One.

Editor Constitution—The proposition for the state to build the depot seems to be a business one with a big side and a little side, the big side being in favor of the depot. If, by investing in the property, the state can make money earn 6 per cent which is now earning only 2, that of itself is overwhelming argument in favor of the depot; but the fact that the investment will increase the value of the state's property at the same time it earns a handsome interest, makes the argument conclusive. The depot should be built.—David B. Turner, editor Statesboro Herald.

Should Not Hesitate.

Editor Constitution—The situation of the depot question in Atlanta has resolved itself into a simple business proposition—as to whether the state shall continue master of the situation, by improving its terminal property, with idle and almost unproductive funds now on hand derived from the sale of other like property, or by continuing to neglect her interests, permit the old hulk of a union depot to go to ruin and thus drive from her premises willing and profitable tenants, and have them to become destructive competitors. The money is already on hand, derived from the sale of other railroad property, and cannot be used prior to 1915 for its legitimate purpose. It now yields only 2 per cent. Build the depot and its productiveness becomes trebled, yielding 6 per cent, and by 1915 a sum equal to that now on hand will have thus accrued to the state. Her property protected, competition prevented and the value of her great revenue producer, the Western and Atlantic railroad, greatly increased. The legislature should not long hesitate.—J. J. Thomasson, editor Carrollton Times.

Entire Section Demands It.

Editor Constitution—I am in favor of the state building this depot as a matter of business, and because the interests of our entire section demands it. By refusing to build it is more than probable that all the roads, except the state's road, will withdraw from the present building and build depots of their own. The present building would not serve the purposes of the Western and Atlantic many years, and then the state would be forced to build. Why not do so now, while the other roads are willing to pay such a liberal premium on the money invested.—Charles D. Toney, editor Fairburn News.

Legislature Should Act.

Editor Constitution—It appears very plain to us that the legislature should at once act on the suggestion of the governor and accept the proposition of the railroads for the state to build a union passenger station and rent the same to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis company during the continuance of the present lease. By doing this work may be begun on the new structure at once, and it completed within the next year.

It does not take a great financier to see that a 6 per cent investment is better than one yielding only 2 per cent, and that improvements on the state's own property is sufficient security.—George W. Gates, editor Ellijay Courier-Sentinel.

Safe Investment.

Editor Constitution—It looks to me to be an entirely wise investment of the money which is proposed to be used for that purpose. Six per cent interest in an absolutely safe investment would be, by moneyed men, considered gilt-edged, I think, leaving out entirely the consideration of the loss to the state's property should the railroads build terminal facilities elsewhere in the city. Taking this into the account, I may say that I am emphatically in favor of the legislation proposed.—A. J. Showalter, editor of The Music Teacher and Home Magazine, and associate editor North Georgia Citizen.

Always Favored Plan.

Editor Constitution—I have been in favor of the state's building the new depot from the beginning. [illegible] proper condition to meet all demands of its patronage, if the state continues to run it. Besides, it is clearly a paying investment—and a fine one at that. It seems impossible that any business man could oppose it, except from pure envy and jealousy of Atlanta.—J. A. Fouche, editor McDonough, Henry County, Weekly.

Move in Right Direction.

Editor Constitution—I believe it to be the general opinion of those best informed upon the state's interest that the proposed legislation concerning the union station in Atlanta is in the right direction, and that the Wight bill meets with best approval. Six per cent interest on the amount invested compared with the 2 per cent now being paid is an item worthy of consideration.—J. C. Bryan, Editor Ringgold New South.

Plan Is Expedient.

Editor Constitution—There appears to be no good reason why the state should not borrow money from its surplus and invest it in a new depot in Atlanta. The proposed plan is expedient, if indeed by this expenditure the state protects its own property, which is likely to depreciate in value in consequence of the state's failure to build. If no other question enters the matter than that of 2 per cent and 6 per cent, there should be no hesitancy in the decision of the legislature.—J. H. Reese, manager Eatonton Messenger.

Would Increase Property Value.

Editor Constitution—If the depot bi[illegible] is defeated, the state loses the gold[illegible] opportunity of increasing largely a[illegible] for all time the value of its termi[illegible] property in Atlanta. It is an opportuni[illegible] that neglected now will never return.—L[illegible] fayette Messenger.

To Build Is Best Policy.

Editor Constitution—In reference to [illegible] state's building the new depot for Atla[illegible] please allow us to say we are hi[illegible] gratified at the recent action of the Ge[illegible] gia legislature, and think it wise [illegible] best policy for the state to build t[illegible] pot. Under all the circumstances [illegible] could not refuse to do so.

Allow us to congratulate The Co[illegible] tion upon the wise course it has p[illegible] —W. N. Benns, editor Butler He[illegible]

Proposition Seems Feasib[illegible]

Editor Constitution—The Early [illegible] News editors are desirous of see[illegible] lanta get a new depot, but hav[illegible] thought that the fund proposed to be used for that purpose could be constitutionally used in that way. The proposition as a business one, however, seems feasible.—A. J. & W. W. Fleming, editors Early County News.

Gazette Favors Movement.

Editor Constitution—Atlanta needs a new depot all will admit, and if it can be built with the aid of the state and without any loss to the state, why the Gazette is heartily in favor of the movement.—R. W. Grubb, Editor Darien Gazette.

Headlight Favors Plan.

Editor Constitution—The Headli[illegible] believed all along that the st[illegible] losing money by not buildi[illegible] depot in Atlanta on the s[illegible] If under the propose[illegible] which the railroads [illegible] cent of the amount [illegible] will fail to have [illegible] situation in At[illegible] would, we [illegible] out.—Ge[illegible] ville [illegible]

TORE FIVE MEN TO LITTLE BITS

Boiler Explosion Does Fearful Work at Chicago.

TWELVE ARE BADLY WOUNDED

Some of Injured Will Die—Portions of Boiler Struck Passenger Coaches, Injuring Two Bridal Couples — Cause Is Unknown.

Chicago, December 3.—Five railway men were instantly killed and twelve persons injured by the explosion of a boiler in the power house of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad this evening. Several of the injured are hurt so badly that they may die.

The dead are:

AUGUST CLAMMAN, section foreman, crushed by falling walls while standing near power house.

ANTONY KRAUSE, fireman at power house, internally injured, died on way to hospital.

AUGUST WEISS, section hand, struck by boiler.

JOSEPH SPECHT, section hand, caught under boiler.

HENRY SCHNUR, eighteen years old, clerk in auditing office of Northwestern road; neck broken by flying debris while walking past power house.

The injured are:

John Butterworth, chief electrician of the power house, skull fractured, internal injuries; will probably die.

August Beck, Milwaukee, injured by part of the roof of parlor car falling on him.

Mrs. August Beck, Milwaukee, thrown against seat; internally injured; may die.

William Becker, Sheboygan, Wis., severely bruised.

Mrs. Ethel Becker, Sheboygan, Wis., severely bruised.

Michael McGregor, severely burned; may die.

Joseph Kovelski, severely burned.

George Gillis, severely burned.

John Brown, severely burned.

Carl Peters, arm broken.

August Holtz, side and arm bruised.

Eugene Gincrich, blown through door of power house; slightly bruised.

The power house was a two-story structure which stood west of the passenger station and north of the tracks leading to it. On the first flour was the boiler room, containing a battery of four boilers and the dynamo room, which held nine dynamos. Twelve men were employed around the building, and, in addition to such of these as were present at the time, a number of strangers were standing around watching the dynamos.

At a few minutes past 5 o'clock one of the boilers in the center of the row of four burst with a detonation that was plainly heard at points a mile distant. The boiler nearest the tracks was the weak part and it flew toward the depot tracks and landed fully seventy feet away from its standing point. The boiler itself, which weighed ten tons, lies tonight sixty feet from the boiler house.

Just as the explosion occurred the Ashland limited train was pulling out and the boiler head and the boiler caught the last two cars, a Pullman and a drawing room car. The boiler struck the car in the rear, while the boilerhead plowed through the one immediately in front.

Fortunately, both flew high and struck the cars above the windows, carrying away portion of the roof and vestibule. But few of the passengers happened at the time to be in the ends of the two cars hit by the flying metal and such of them as were hurt were struck by flying splinters or suffered from being thrown violently to the floor.

On the train were Mr. and Mrs. August Beck, of Milwaukee, and Mr. and Mrs. William Becker, of Sheboygan, Wis. Both couples were returning from their bridal tour and all four were injured. Mrs. Beck was dashed against a seat in the car and sustained injuries which may prove fatal. Neither of the cars were thrown from the track and the engine drew them quite a distance before coming to a stop.

The destruction of the electric lighting plant plunged the depot into darkness and the pile of debris which was thrown across the tracks temporarily blocked the suburban traffic of the road.

The property loss to the road will be $100,000. The boiler house was practically reduced to a ruin, two sides being blown completely out and the costly electric plant was nearly torn to pieces.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery, the boilers having been inspected by the insurance companies September 1st and November 1st, and being reported in perfect order.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
Genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Must Bear
Signature of Brent Good
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
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FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
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PRINTED ON RED PAPER.

Catarrh Cured at Home.

A Practical Common-Sense Treatment Has Been Discovered That Can Be Used by the Patient at Home.

A neglected cold lays the foundation for catarrh; neglected catarrh lays the foundation for consumption. Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure will break up the cold, cure the catarrh and prevent consumption.

The symptoms of catarrh are, a discharge, which is either blown from the nose or runs and drops back into the throat; a dull headache; a stopped up feeling in the nose and head; extreme liability to take cold, etc. It often leads to noise in the head, deafness, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, indigestion and consumption.

If you suffer from any of the above troubles you should begin the proper treatment at once.

Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure is the best remedy known to medical science for these diseases. It cures 95 out of every 100 cases. The cost is only $1.00 for a box, containing one month's treatment. It is so simple and pleasant that even a child can use it.

SAMPLES GIVEN FREE.

Dr. Blosser gives to any sufferer a free trial sample of his remedy. If you desire it, a careful medical examination and diagnosis will be made free of charge. Persons living out of the city can get a free sample by mail and also a self examination consultation blank. Call on or address Dr. J. W. Blosser & Son, [illegible] North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

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FOR SOUPS—
Diamond Condensed in 10c package. Beef and Onion. Bean Green Pea, Tomato, German Vegetable, Cream of Celery.

FOR PASTRY—
Atmore's Mince Meat, pound 12½c
Heinz's Mince Meat, cans.. .. ..25c
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FOR DESSERT—
Pure California "Fleur de Lis" Jelly at 10c can, flavors includin Rosella, Laquart and Guava. In Dates, 25c boxes, stuffed with Grenoble Walnuts and Louisiana Pecans.

FOR FARLINGER'S--Phone 623

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Continued from First Page.

exhorting to the utter destruction of foreigners and every foreign thing continued unrebuked. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength by organization.

"The sect, commonly styled the boxers, developed greatly in the provinces not of the Yang Tse and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, because alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation.

"The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Pekin strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand and demand by renewed protest, to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the tsung li yamen. The circle of the boxer influence narrowed about Pekin, and while nominally stigmatized as seditious, it was felt that its spirit pervaded the capital itself, that the imperial forces were imbued with its doctrines, and that the immediate counsellors of the empress dowager were in full sympathy with the anti-foreign movement.

EFFORTS TO GAIN STRENGTH.

"NEXT the message discusses the attitude of the United States toward China, stating that the policy of this country has always been to avoid international complications in dealing with China: to cultivate her friendship and good will: to further the extension of lawful trade and to insure by gentle measures the protection of American interests. Continuing the message says:

"Mindful of this it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as would hasten united action of the powers at Pekin to promote the administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China in which we believed the whole western world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China, the circular proposals of 1899, inviting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

"With gratifying unanimity the responses coincided and enabled me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers introduced in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

"In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers on March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distrust of the foreign purposes, which for a year past had appeared to inspire the policy of the imperial government and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical anti-foreign movement in the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the Manchu sentiment.

"Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard, which had been sent to Pekin in the autumn of 1899 for the protection of the legation, was withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment and all pending questions were remitted, as far as we were concerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomatic intercourse."

UNABLE TO CONTROL BOXERS.

BUT the message goes on to recite that the Chinese government, in spite of the policy thus pursued by the powers, utterly failed to check the increasing strength of the boxers and that outrages continued to follow outrages until heroic measures became imperative. Says the message:

"At this critical juncture, in the early spring of this year, a proposal was made by the other powers that a combined fleet should be assembled in Chinese waters as a moral demonstration, under cover of which to exact of the Chinese government respect for foreign treaty rights and the suppression of the boxers.

"The United States, while not participating in the joint demonstration, promptly sent from the Philippines all [illegible] that could be spared for service on [illegible]se coast. A small force of marines [illegible] landed at Taku and sent to [illegible] protection of the American [illegible] powers took similar action [illegible] men were assembled [illegible]ation guards. [illegible]sed. The legations [illegible]ent of the defense [illegible]rations were in [illegible] expedition to [illegible]ds and keep [illegible] the for- [illegible] Taku [illegible]orts. [illegible]

"I trust that negotiations may begin [illegible] as we and the other offended governments shall be eventually satisfied of your majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders who are doubly culpable, not alone toward the foreigners, but toward your majesty under whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world had hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers.'

becomes imperative within the rational limits of retributive justice. Regarding this as the initial condition of an acceptable settlement between China and the powers, I said in my message of October 18th, to the Chinese emperor:

"Taking, as a point of departure, the imperial edict appointing Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching plenipotentiaries to arrange a settlement, and the edict of September 25th, whereby certain high officials were designed for punishment, this government has moved, in concert with the other powers, toward the opening of negotiations which Mr. Conger, assisted by Mr. Rockhill, has been authorized to conduct on behalf of the United States.

"General bases of negotiation formulated by the government of the French republic have been accepted and will contain reservations as to details, made necessary by our own circumstances, but like similar reservations by other powers, open to discussion in the progress of negotiations."

WHAT MUST CHINA PAY?

ON the question of indemnity President McKinley says:

"The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world.

"The government of Russia has put forward a suggestion that in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities the matter may be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers."

LIQUOR TRADE IN AFRICA.

PROCEEDING to other questions of interest the message next discusses Belgium's request for the ratification of the international convention of June 1, 1899. On this subject it reads as follows:

"We have been urgently solicited by Belgium to ratify the international convention of June 1, 1899, amendatory of the previous convention of 1890 in respect to the refutation of the liquor trade in Africa. Compliance was necessarily withheld in the absence of the advice and consent of the senate thereto. The principle involved has the cordial sympathy of this government, which in the revisionary negotiations, advocated more drastic measures, and I would gladly see its extension by international agreement to the restriction of the liquor traffic to all uncivilized peoples, especially in the western Pacific."

Next the message calls attention to the conference to be held at Brussels on December 11, 1900, in the interest of the protection of industrial patents.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

IN regard to South American affairs the message says:

"In the interest of expanding trade between this country and South America efforts have been made during the past year to conclude conventions with the southern republics for the enlargement of postal facilities. Two such agreements were signed with Bolivia on April 24th, of which the money order system is undergoing certain changes suggested by the postoffice department. A treaty of extradition with that country, signed on the same day, is before the senate. A boundary dispute between Brazil and Bolivia over the territory of Acres is in a fair way of friendly adjustment, a protocol signed in December, 1899, having agreed on a definite frontier and provided for its demarcation by a joint commission.

"Conditions in Brazil have weighed heavily on our export trade to that country in marked contrast to the favorable conditions upon which Brazilian products are admitted into our markets. Urgent representations have been made to that government on that subject and some amelioration has been effected. We rely upon the reciprocal justice and good will of that government to assure us a further improvement in our commercial relations.

"The convention signed May 24, 1897, for the final settlement of claims left in abeyance upon the dissolution of the convention of 1893, was at length ratified by the Chilean congress and the supplemental convention has been organized.

"It remains for congress to appropriate for the expenses of the commission.

"The insurrectionary movement which disturbed Colombia in the latter part of 1899 has been practically suppressed, although guerrillas still operate in some departments. The executive power of that republic changed hands in August last by the act of Vice President Marroquin in assuming the reigns of government during the absence of President Sanctment from the capital. The change met with no serious opposition and following the precedents in such cases, the United States minister entered into relations with the new de facto government on September 17th.

"It is gratifying to announce that the residual questions between Costa Rica [illegible]nd Nicaragua growing out of the award [illegible] President Cleveland in 1888 have been [illegible]djusted through the choice of an Amer[illegible]n engineer, General E. P. Alexander, [illegible] umpire to run the disputed line. His [illegible]k has been accomplished to the satis[illegible]tion of both contestants."

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

[illegible]UCHING upon the subject of the [illegible]aris exposition, the message says that [illegible]pite of many difficulties encountered [illegible]llecting and installing the American [illegible]ts, there is no reason to complain [illegible] results. Says the message:

[illegible] exhibits were shown in 101 out [illegible] classes and more completely, cov[illegible]e entire classification than those [illegible] other nation. In total number they [illegible] next after those of France, and [illegible]ractive form in which they were [illegible] secured general attention. A [illegible] of the extent and success of our [illegible]tion and of the thoroughness [illegible]ich our exhibits were organized [illegible] the awards granted to Ameri[illegible]bitors by the international jury, [illegible] grand prizes, 240; gold medals, [illegible]r medals, 776; bronze medals, 741, [illegible]orable mentions, 322—2,476 in all, [illegible] greatest total number given to [illegible]bit of any nation, as well as the [illegible] number in each grade. This sig[illegible] recognition of merit in competi[illegible] the chosen exhibits of all other [illegible]and at the hands of juries almost [illegible] made up of representatives of [illegible]and other competing countries, is not only most gratifying, but is especially valuable, since it sets us to the front in international questions of supply and demand, while the large proportion of awards in the classes of art and artistic manufacture afforded unexpected proof of the stimulation of national culture by the prosperity that flows from natural productiveness joined to industrial excellence.

"Apart from the exposition several occasions for showing international good will occurred. The inauguration in Paris of the Lafayette monument, presented by the school children of the United States and the designing of a commemorative coin by our mint and the presentation of the first piece struck to the president of the republic were marked by appropriate ceremonies, and the Fourth of July was especially observed in the French capital."

OUR GERMAN RELATIONS.

ON the subject of our German relations, which have been somewhat strained, the message says:

"Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicable adjustment of the long pending question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been reached. One of the principal companies has already been readmitted and the way is opened for the others to share the privilege.

"The settlement of the Samoan problem, to which I adverted in my last message, has accomplished good results. Peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where a convenient administration that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly disposed natives has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pago-Pago.

"An imperial meat inspection law has been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify the inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well-nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon regulations not yet promulgated, which we confidently hope will be free from the discriminations which attended the enforcement of the old statutes.

"The remaining link in the new line of direct telegraphic communication between the United States and the German empire has recently been completed, affording a gratifying occasion for exchange of friendly congratulations with the German emperor."

AS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

NEXT turning to Great Britain the message goes on to say that in spite of sympathy felt in this country for the Boers our relations with great Britain have not been impaired. Also that certain questions arising out of Great Britain's action with respect to neutral cargoes shipped to portuguese South Africa had been satisfactorily adjusted.

Attention is called to the importance of marking certain provisional boundary points around the head of Lynn canal; also of marking the Alaskan boundary, where it follows the 141st meridian.

PROTECTION TO FOREIGNERS.

THE assassination of King Humbert called forth sincere expressions of sorrow from this government and people, and occasion was fitly taken to testify to the Italian nation the high regard we felt for the memory of the lamented ruler.

"In my last message I referred at considerable length to the lynching of five Italians at Tallulah. Notwithstanding the efforts of the federal government the production of evidence tending to inculpate the authors of this grievous offense against our civilization and the repeated inquests set on foot by the authorities of the state of Louisiana, no punishment has followed. Successive grand juries have failed to indict. The representations of the Italian government in the face of this miscarriage have been most temperate and just.

"Setting the principle at issue high above all consideration of merely pecuniary indemnification, such as this government made in the three previous cases, Italy has solemnly invoked the pledges of existing treaty and asked that the justice to which she is entitled shall be meted in regard to her unfortunate countrymen in our territory with the same full measure she herself would give to any American were his reciprocal treaty rights contemned.

"I renew the urgent recommendations I made last year that congress appropriately confer upon the federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases, where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved, and I invite action upon the bills to accomplish this which were introduced in the senate and the house. It is incumbent upon us to remedy the statutory omission which has led, and may again lead, to such untoward results. I have pointed out the necessity and the precedent for legislation of this character. Its enactment is a simple measure of previsory justice toward the nations with which we as a sovereign equal make treaties requiring reciprocal observance.

"While the Italian government naturally regards such action as the primary and indeed the most essential element in the disposal of the Tallulah incident, I advise that in accordance with precedent, and in view of the probability of that particular case being reached by the bill now pending, congress make gracious provision for indemnity to the Italian sufferers in the same form as heretofore."

IN REGARD TO LYNCHINGS.

ON the subject of lynchings President McKinley quotes the words of his inaugural address as follows:

"Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of order, the right of discussion, the integrity of the courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

"This I most urgently reiterate and again invite the attention of my countrymen to this reproach upon our civilization."

JAPAN AND MEXICO.

CONTINUING, the message says:

"The closing years has witnessed a decided strengthening of Japanese relations and of other states. The development of her independent judicial and administrative functions under the treaties which took effect July 17, 1899, has proceeded without international friction, showing the competence of the Japanese to hold a foremost place among the modern peoples.

"In the treatment of the different Chinese problems Japan has acted in harmonious concert with the other powers, and her generous co-operation materially aided in the joint relief of the beleaguered legations in Pekin and in bringing about an understanding preliminary to a settlement of the issues between the powers and China.

"Japanese declarations in favor of the integrity of the Chinese empire and the conservation of open world trade there have been frank and positive. As a factor for promoting the general interests of peace, order and fair commerce in the far east, the influence of Japan can hardly be overestimated.

"The valuable aid and kindly courtesies extended by the Japanese government and naval officers to the battleship Oregon are gratefully appreciated.

"Complaint was made last summer of the discriminatory enforcement of a bubonic quarantine against Japanese on the Pacific coast and of interference with their travel in California and Colorado under the health laws of those states. The latter restrictions have been adjudged by a federal court to be unconstitutional. No recurrence of either cause of complaint is apprehended.

"No noteworthy incident has occurred in our relations with our important southern neighbors. Commercial intercourse with Mexico continues to thrive and the two governments neglect no opportunity to foster their mutual interests in all practicable ways.

"Pursuant to the declaration of the supreme court that the awards of the late joint commission in the La Abra and Weil claims were obtained through fraud, the sum awarded in the first case, $403,030.08, has been returned to Mexico and the amount of the Weil award will be returned in like manner.

"A convention indefinitely fixing the time for the labors of the United States and Mexican international (water) boundary commission have been signed.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

TOUCHING upon the subject of international arbitration, the message says: "It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce the formal notification at The Hague on September 4th of the deposit of ratifications of the convention for the pacific settlement of the international disputes by sixteen powers, namely, the United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway and the Netherlands. Japan also has since ratified the convention.

"The administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration has been organized and has adopted rules of order and a constitution for the international arbitration bureau. In accordance with article 23 of the convention, providing for the appointment by such signatory power of persons of known competency in questions of international law as arbitrators, I have appointed as members of this court Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, ex-president of the United States; Hon. Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States; Hon. John W. Griggs, attorney general of the United States, and Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, a judge of the circuit court of the United States."

Next, the message calls attention to certain Central American troubles, which have been adjusted.

INTER-OCEAN COMMUNICATION.

CONTINUING the message says:

"The all-important matter of an inter-oceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to open the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal Company, which was terminated for alleged non-execution in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so-styled Eyre-Cragin option void for non-payment of the stipulated advance. Protests in relation to these acts have been filed in the state department and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway.

"Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of congress upon the general subject in the report of the committee appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various transisthmian canal projects may be awaited.

"I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"The long-standing contention with Portugal, growing out of the seizure of the Delagoa bay railway, has been at last determined by a favorable award of the tribunal at Berne, to which it was submitted. The amount of the award which was deposited in London awaiting arrangements by the governments of the United States and Great Britain for its disposal has already been paid over to the two governments.

"The lately signed convention of extradition with Peru, as amended by the senate, has been ratified by the Peruvian congress.

"Another illustration of the policy of this government to refer international disputes to imperial arbitration is seen in the agreement reached with Russia to submit the claims on behalf of sealing vessels seized in Bering sea to determine by Mr. T. M. C. Asser, a distinguished statesman and jurist of the Netherlands.

"Thanks are due to the imperial Russian government for kindly aid rendered by its authorities in eastern Siberia to American missionaries fleeing from Manchuria.

MORE MONEY FOR SPAIN.

SATISFACTORY progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain, in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into abeyance by reason of the late war. A new convention of extradition is approaching completion and I should be much pleased were a commercial arrangement to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to pass an opportunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence and to enhance the mutual benefits of that commercial intercourse which is natural between the two countries.

"By the terms of the treaty of peace the line bounding the ceded Philippine group in the southwest failed to include several small islands lying west of the Sulus which have always been recognized as under Spanish control.

"The occupation of Sibutu and Caganan Sulu by our naval forces elicited a claim on the part of Spain, the essential equity of which could not be gainsaid. In order to cure the defect of the treaty by removing all possible ground of future misunderstanding respecting the interpretation of its third article, I directed the negotiation of a supplementary treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the senate, whereby Spain quits all title and claim of title to the islands named as well as to any and all islands belonging to the Philippine archipelago lying outside the lines described in said third article, and agrees that all such islands shall be comprehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within their lines. In consideration of this cession the United States is to pay Spain $100,000.

"A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last annual message that an appropriation bill be had to carry into execution article 8 of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assumed the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfill this obligation.

"The King of Sweden has accepted the joint invitation of the United States, Germany and Great Britain to arbitrate claims growing out of losses sustained in the Samoan islands in the course of military operations made necessary by the disturbance of 1899.

"PATIENCE ON A MONUMENT."

WE await the fulfilment of the promise of the sultan to make reparation for the injuries sustained by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere in the Turkish empire. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by the issuance of an irade for rebuilding the American college at Harpoot.

"The failure of action by the senate at its last session upon the commercial convention then submitted for its consideration and approval, although caused by the great pressure of other legislative business, has caused much disappointment to the agricultural and industrial interests of the country which hoped to profit by their provisions. The conventional periods for their ratification having expired, it became necessary to sign additional articles extending the time for that purpose. This was requested on our part and the other governments interested have concurred with the exception of one convention, in respect to which no formal reply has been received.

"Since my last communication to the congress on this subject special commercial agreements under the third section of the tariff act have been proclaimed with Portugal, with Italy and with Germany. Commercial conventions under the general limitations of the fourth section of the same act have been concluded with Nicaragua, with Ecuador, with the Dominican republic, with Great Britain, on behalf of the island of Trinidad, and with Denmark, on behalf of the island of St. Croix. These will be early communicated to the senate. Negotiations with other governments are in progress for the improvement and security of our commercial relations.

"The policy of reciprocity so manifestly rests upon the principle of international equity and has been so repeatedly approved by the people of the United States that there ought to be no hesitation in either branch of the congress in giving to it full effect.

"This government desires to preserve the most just and amicable commercial relations with all foreign countries, unmoved by the industrial rivalries necessarily developed in the expansion of international trade. It is believed that the foreign governments generally entertain the same purpose, although in some instances there are clamorous demands upon them for legislation specifically hostile to American interests. Should these demands prevail I shall communicate with the congress with the view of advising such legislation as may be necessary to meet the emergency."

And at this point, to emphasize the desire for goodfellowship, the president commends the Buffalo exposition and the international American congress of 1901 as likely to bring about more cordial relations between North, South and Central America. Special attention is called to the work of the consular corps in promoting trade. The message continues:

CONCERNING OUR FINANCES.

"IT is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were $79,527,060.18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the aggregate of which from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, amounted to $283,022,991.14. The receipts for the year from all sources exclusive of postal revenues aggregated $567,240,851.89, and expenditures for all purposes except for the administration of the postal department aggregated $487,713,791.71. The receipts from customs were $233,164,871.16, an increase over the preceding year of $27,036,389.41. The receipts from internal revenue were $295,327,926.76, an increase of $21,890,765.25 over 1899. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were $38,748,053.97, as against $36,394,976.92 for the previous year.

It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government. The war department expenditures for the fiscal year 1900 were $134,774,767.78, a reduction of $95,066,486.69 over those of 1899. In the navy department the expenditures were $55,953,077.72 for the year 1900, as against $63,942,104.25 for the preceding year, a decrease of $7,896,026.53. In the expenditures on account of the Indians there was a decrease in 1900 over 1899 of $2,230,064.38, and in the civil and miscellaneous expenses for 1900 there was a reduction of $13,418,065.74.

Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures, the secretary of the treasury was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of $56,544,556.06. The details of the sinking fund are set forth in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which I invite attention. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $580,000,000 and the expenditures $500,000,000, leaving a balance of $80,000,000. The present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. The available cash balance November 30th was $1[illegible],-303,794.50. Under the form of statement prior to the financial law of March last this would have been included in the statement of available cash, gold coin and bullion held for the redemption of United States notes.

"If this form were pursued the cash balance including the present gold reserve of $150,000,000 would be $289,303,794.50. Such balance November 30, 1893, was $296,495,301.55. In the general fund, which is wholly separate from the reserve and trust fund, there was on November 30th $70,090,073.15 in gold coin and bullion to which should be added $22,957,300 in gold certificates subject to issue, against which there is held in the division of redemption gold coin and bullion making a total holding of gold amounting to $93,047,373.15.

"It will be the duty, as I am sure will be the disposition of the congress, to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold. Our surplus revenues have permitted the secretary of the treasury since the close of the fiscal year to call in the funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent in the sum of $25,364,500. To and including November 30th, $223,488,100, of these bonds have been paid. This sum, together with the amount which may accrue from further redemptions under the call will be applied to the sinking fund.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

"OUR foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeded two billions of dollars. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year, 1900, being $1,394,483,082, an increase over 1899 of $167,459,780, an increase over 1898 of $165,000,752, over 1897 of $347,489,526 and greater than 1895 by $511,169,414. The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being $433,851,756, against $339,592,146 in 1899, and increase of 28 per cent.

"Agricultural products were also exported during 1900 in greater volume than in 1899, the total for the year being $835,858,123, against $784,776,142 in 1899.

"The imports for the year amounted to $849,941,184, an increase over 1899 of $152,792,695. This increase is largely in materials of manufacture, and is in response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States. While there was imported for use in manufactures in 1900 material to the value of $79,768,972 in excess of 1899, it is reassuring to observe that there is a tendency toward decrease in the importation of articles manufactured ready for consumption which, in 1900, formed 15.17 per cent of the total imports against 15.54 per cent in 1899, and 21.09 per cent in 1896.

RECOMMENDS ECONOMY.

"I RECOMMEND that the congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of $30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

"I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax, bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

"American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industry, the progress of ship building for the domestic trade and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first class of maritime powers.

"In again urging immediate action by the congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade, I direct attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages, and particularly to the opinion expressed in the message of 1899.

TRUSTS, ETHEREAL TRUSTS.

"IN my last annual message to the congress, I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"It is apparent that the uniformity of action in legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained, and that means may be found for the congress within the limitations of its constitutional power to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

"The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

"Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within federal jurisdiction should be promptly applied by the congress."

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

THE president then takes up the Philippine question, stating that [illegible] to the United States [illegible] tically ceased in the spring. He tells of the appointment of the Taft commission to organize a government under which the Filipinos shall govern themselves as the republicans shall decide they shall be governed. After discussing the laws to be used, the method of application is discussed as follows:

"In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands the commission should adopt the same course followed by congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organization and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are unable or unwilling to conform.

"Such tribal government should, however, be subjected to wise and firm regulation, and, without undue or petty interference, constant and active effort should be exercised to prevent barbarous practices and introduce civilized customs.

"Upon all officers and employees of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material, but the personal and social rights of the people of the island, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

"Coincidentally with the entrance of the commission upon its labor I caused to be issued by General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippine islands, on June 21, 1900, a proclamation of amnesty in generous terms, of which many of the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leaders.

"This commission, composed of eminent citizens, representing the diverse geographical and political interests of the country, and bringing to their task the ripe fruits of long and intelligent service in educational, administrative and judicial careers, made great progress from the outset. As early as August 21, 1900, it submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before the congress and from which it appears that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business, interrupted by hostilities, is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before; that the customs revenues are greater than at any time during the Spanish rule; that economy and efficiency in the military administration have created a surplus fund of $6,000,000, available for needed public improvements; that a stringent civil service law is in preparation; that railroad communications are expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized.

"Later reports from the commissioners show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos, in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self-supporting and self-administering community in those far eastern seas. I would impress upon the congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged and devolves upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

"I have, upon another occasion, called the Filipinos 'the wards of the nation.'

Continued on Eighth Page.

[illegible]rline; I wouldn't if I could.
[illegible]line; I couldn't if I would."
(Contributed by a Pearline admirer.)

[illegible] should a washing medi[illegible]vented that would equal [illegible] in labor-saving and [illegible] she would still stick [illegible] feels it isn't worth [illegible] that possibility [illegible] are now, washing [illegible] so easy and so [illegible]lly couldn't afford [illegible] Pearline.

The Christmas Century
A Revelation in Color-Printing

THERE is not the slightest doubt in the mind of any one who keeps track of modern magazine literature that *The Century Magazine* is the best in the world. It was begun thirty years ago; it took the first place among illustrated magazines at the start, and, though in no branch of art or industry has competition been keener, it has kept that place for all its thirty years of life. It is not only in the quality of its text and illustrations that *The Century* excels: it stands for something, and its forceful editorials have had a large share in molding popular opinion. It is thoroughly representative of American ideas. It is said to have introduced more new authors and artists than all the other magazines put together. It works directly to develop American art and literature. The December (Christmas) number is a revelation in color-printing.

NOVEMBER CENTURY
Printed in Colors

"Her Mountain Lover," by Hamlin Garland,—a breezy story of a Colorado ranchman in England,—begins in this number, in which there are also five complete stories.

And there is much besides fiction,—the boyhood and manhood of Daniel Webster are interestingly described by John Bach McMaster, Bronson Howard writes of "Our Schools for the Stage," Julian Ralph describes "A Yankee Correspondent in South Africa," the director of the New York Zoölogical Park writes of the Park, Bishop Potter discusses "The Problem of the Philippines," etc., etc.

DECEMBER CENTURY
Printed in Colors

is the most beautiful issue ever made. One attraction is Milton's Ode on the Nativity, superbly illustrated by Du Mond, and *printed in six colors and four tints*. There are stories by Henry James, L. B. Walford (author of "The Baby's Grandmother"), Carolyn Wells ("Ghosts Who Became Famous"), Edwin Asa Dix (author of "Deacon Bradbury"), Charles Battell Loomis, Charles Dudley Warner, and others, with the beginning of "Down the Rhine" by Augustine Birrell, M.P., the illustrations of which, by André Castaigne, form a superb panorama of the great river; an article on the siege of Peking by the private secretary of Li Hung-chang, etc., etc.

THE HELMET OF NAVARRE

This brilliant romance, which began in August and will end in May, has already attracted wider attention and been more highly praised than any work of fiction ever published serially in The Century. *As the* New York Tribune *says, it "leaped at once into popular favor."*

FREE *In order that new, yearly subscribers who commence subscriptions with December may secure "The Helmet of Navarre" complete, the four numbers, August, September, October and November, will be sent free of charge,—SIXTEEN NUMBERS FOR THE PRICE OF TWELVE.*

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Novels and Stories by

F. ANSTEY,
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Joel Chandler HARRIS,
Bret HARTE,
W. D. HOWELLS,
Henry JAMES,
Sarah Orne JEWETT,
Rudyard KIPLING,
Ian MACLAREN,
S. Weir MITCHELL,
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COUNTRY HOMES.
106 Acres near Atlanta,
at Administrator's Sale,
Court House, December
14, 900. See plats.
W. S. REA,
Administ

SHOT TO DEATH UNDER SHADOW OF COURTHOUSE

Student Assassinated as He Walks One of Thomasville's Most Public Streets.

TWO LOADS OF BUCKSHOT ENTER YOUNG MAN'S BODY

Emmet Simms, of Valdosta, Meets a Tragic Death, and His Slayer Manages To Make Good and Complete His Escape.

Thomasville, Ga., December 3.—(Special.) In the heart of the city about 11 o'clock last night Emmet Simms, a student in Stanley's Business college, was shot down and killed with a double barrel shotgun loaded with buckshot, not more than half a square from the courthouse, by an unknown assassin. Young Simms entered Stanley's Business college from Brooks county about three weeks ago, and was considered one of the best students in the college. Last night he took a young lady of this city to church and after church sat awhile in the parlor with her at her home.

While sitting there they thought they heard the blinds turn, and something heavy like a brick hit the house. Simms went out to investigate it, the young lady following him.

This is thought by some to have been a ruse of the assassin to allure Simms out of the house and kill him there, but he was deterred from his purpose by the young lady being with him, as Simms found no one outside. He left the young lady's house, and was on his way home, the killing having occurred only about three doors from where he was boarding.

The assassin stationed himself at the entrance of Dr. Tullis's barn, which opens on Jefferson street. The tracks indicate that he was both inside and outside the fence, but it is not known on which side he was when he fired. He waited until his victim was within eighteen yards of him before he pulled the trigger. At the first shot Simms was heard to cry out, immediately after which the contents of the other barrel was emptied into him. The shots entered his body and arm from the right and in front, one of the shots entering his heart and causing death instantly. The report of the gun and Simms's cry was heard by the watchman at Dekles's mill and two negroes near by, who rushed to the dying man and witnessed his last struggle. They were unable to get him to speak. He was dead before a physician arrived. As soon as possible the officers and Professor Stanley, principal of Stanley's Business college, were called to the scene and began investigations, which resulted in virtually nothing.

A stranger who was here last night and acted in a rather suspicious manner was watched for a while, but was allowed to depart, as there was no evdence to hold him. Dogs from McRee's convict camps were wired for and arrived this morning with Ed McRee, but were unable to do anything on account of a heavy rain having fallen before they got here and the continued walking over and around the tracks of the murderer. The whole affair seems to be clouded in mystery. Simms had been here only a short time, had been quiet and well behaved, not having had any trouble with anybody during his stay here. Some think that it was the intention of the assassin to kill some one else for whom he mistook Simms, though this theory is not supported by the fact that the moon was shining brightly and Simms was close enough for his slayer to see him plainly. Simms's body will be carried to Valdosta tonight by his father, who arrived this afternoon.

RACE HORSES ARE CREMATED.

J. H. Smith Loses Nearly All of His String in Texas.

Wills Point, Tex., December 3.—At 2 o'clock this morning J. H. Smith's racing stables and barn, four miles west of here, were burned, including nearly all of his string of race horses, whose names are familiar to turfmen from Chicago to New Orleans. They are: Beatiface, John Horslin, Cecil, Teramier, Addie H, Air Line, Amelia T, Nellie B, Daisy Osborne, Elsie M, Texas Bell, Edith Cline, Nora B, Jennie F, Yansombia and Amelita.

HANDBALL GOES TO ENGLAND.

Lexington, Ky., December 3.—Colonel Milton Young today sold, privately, Handball, the great three-year-old son of Hanover, out of Keepsake, to the Cobham stud, Surrey county, England. He bought of the same stud Saucerer, age eleven, by Ormond, dam Crucible, his ancestry tracing back to the old Montague mare, mother of Eclipse. The price was private.

FOURTH REGIMENT DOESN'T LIKE IT

Passage of the Guards' Bill Will Hurt State Militia.

NO FEELING AGAINST FIRST

Military Men Near Thomasville Are Not Pleased.

RESIGNATIONS MAY COME IN RAPIDLY

Heavy Artillery Battalion Finds No Opposition, but Members of the Fourth Want No Change.

Thomasville, Ga., December 3.—(Special) The information sent out from Atlanta and published in The Savannah News to the effect that the governor was heartily in favor of the bill converting the Savannah Volunteer Guards into a heavy artillery battalion and to fill up the First regiment's vacancy caused by the withdrawal of the Guards' battalion; several companies of the Fourth would be attached to the First and the Fourth filled up by organization of new companies, has caused some excitement in military circles in southwest Georgia. It is believed that this will result in a serious weakening of the military of this section of the state and will probably cause the resignation of several very valuable officers in the Fourth regiment and the possible disbanding of some of the companies. There is no feeling against the First regiment, but these companies have never been in any regiment but the Fourth and will not leave it. It is the opinion of the military contingent in this section of the state that the passage of the Guards' bill will be greatly against the interest of the military of the whole state.

HIS AGE CUT NO FIGURE IN IT.

Verdict Is Given Against the Western and Atlantic Road.

Cartersville, Ga., December 3.—(Special.) Judge Fite has just handed down a decision on motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Hyer against the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company. Mrs. Hyer is the widow of William Hyer, whose husband was killed in a wreck last year. She brought suit for his death and recovered a verdict of $5,500. Mrs. Hyer was represented by Burton Smith and A. S. Johnson, and the road was defended by Payne & Tye, general counsel, and Judge Neal.

The verdict of $5,500 was rendered and from this the road appealed on a claim that it was excessive. Mr. Hyer was sixty-four years old, and one of the interesting points in the case was the interrogatories of the assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, A. B. Youngston, to show that many engineers run after they are seventy, and also the interrogatories of William Gordon, of New Jersey, who showed that he ran an engine on the Pennsylvania when he was seventy-five.

Payne & Tye have been very successful as general counsel of the road, and this is the first verdict of as much as $5,000 rendered against them for a long time, and they fighting the case.

Judge Fite held that under the evidence Mr. Hyer had many more years to live, and affirmed the verdict.

COMMITTEES VISIT ATHENS.

University and State Normal School Are Inspected.

Athens, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—The visit of the legislative committees to the University of Georgia and State Normal school will no doubt be productive of splendid results. Fully twenty-five members of the house and senate were on hand and were entertained while here by the mayor and council of Athens. After an inspection of the university buildings, the committee listened to a short address by Chancellor Hill, who outlined the needs of the university, laying great stress upon the need of more dormitory room and a better equipment of the college boarding house, so that the expenses of the students can be reduced.

After enjoying a luncheon at the Athenian Club rooms, the committee visited the State Normal school, where President Bradwell outlined the needs of that institution, especially the need of a sewerage system, more dormitory room and more class rooms. The committee was very greatly pleased and spoke very favorably as to the requests of the two institutions.

Said Wife Bribed His Child.

Dr. W. D. Vinson, a well-known physician of this city, yesterday secured a first verdict for divorce against his wife, Mrs. Janie Florence Vinson. The allegations Dr. Vinson made against his wife were of a sensational character.

In the original bill, which was filed in the superior court in August of last year, he charged that she cursed him and his oldest son, and that she was a morphine eater, who, he said, made no effort to shake off the habit.

To this suit Mrs. Vinson filed an answer denying all the charges of her husband. Then he filed an amendment to his first bill, in which he made even more interesting allegations.

He said that she quarreled with him and pulled his hair, and that while he was attending divine worship at church she would receive strange men at her home, drink and carouse with them. He asserted further that his little son was bribed with money and cigarettes not to tell what had occurred during his absence.

Further, Dr. Vinson charged that his wife did not pay the proper attention to the children, and alleged that on one occasion she left a small child, three and a half years old, on the street alone during very cold weather. He said the child was half frozen. Dr. Vinson was represented by Attorneys Kontz and Austin.

Indicted for Stealing from Georgian.

Richmond, Va., December 3.—(Special.) William Lowry was indicted by the grand jury here today for stealing $500 from J. H. Calloway, the Georgian who was recently buncoed out of his money soon after selling a fine lot of cattle.

XMAS---AND WHAT?

It's teasing to select a suitable present for gentlemen. Then find out what they like and buy it. Nothing is better liked than a box of Clear Havana Cigars. There is pleasure in them, and pleasure makes an obliging heart. We have all standard brands of Cigars we can sell you at prices that will interest you. Big Bonanza Cigar Store, 17 Peachtree Street.

GOODE SLAYS HIS MAN AND FLEES

Tennesseean Who Wrote His Record in Blood Is Dead.

WAS SHOT BY A NEIGHBOR

Roddy Made a Name Years Ago for Lawlessness, and After Serving a Term Dies at the Hands of a Mountaineer.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec., 3.—(Special.)—A. J. L. Roddy was shot and killed near Hillsboro, Coffee county, today by John E. Goode, after the two had quarreled about the transfer of property which Goode had purchased from Roddy. Goode made his escape and has not been arrested. Roddy was well known in the Cumberland mountain region. He it was charged, shot and killed Special Deputy Marshal John Smith while he was trying to arrest him July 5, 1895. At that time Roddy was shot, and it was thought he could not recover. After his recovery he, with one or two other prisoners, made a daring escape from the county jail at Nashville. Roddy was recaptured in Tracy City a year after his escape. He was hidden under the floor of a house occupied by Ida Winton, the wife of Roddy's brother, John, who was, a short time before this, killed by his brother, Will, in a drunken row on the mountain side near Tracy City. After his recapture he was committed to jail in Nashville, and was soon afterward transferred to the United States prison at Sing Sing to serve three years for sending obscene matter through the mail. After he was released from prison, the charge of the murder of Deputy Marshal Smith was nollied by the federal court, with the understanding that he should not return to Tracy City. About the time he was released from prison he married his sister in law, Mrs. John Roddy, bought a farm and built a residence near Hillsboro, the scene of this last tragedy.

HON. BRIDGES SMITH.
Mayor of Macon, Whose Administration Was Yesterday Indorsed at the Polls.

FROM SUNRISE TO 10 AT NIGHT.

Negroes Have a Meeting Lasting Many Hours.

Milledgeville, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—Seven sermons greeted the great masses yesterday at Wesley chapel, this city, where the Macon African Methodist Episcopal conference is concluding the work of its nineteenth session.

From sunrise on the Sabbath to 10 o'clock that night there was one unbroken service of fervid devotion, singing, praying, preaching, shouting and telling experiences being the order of the day. It was almost a complete reproduction of the conditions which swayed the wierd worshipers at negro meetings in the first years after emancipation.

Two able sermons were delivered during the day. One by Rev. H. B. Parks, D.D., of New York, on "The Signs of the Times;" the other being by Rev. Dr. P. A. Hubbard, of Washington, D. C., on "Lessons from the Life of Job," chapter 23.x. Among other things he said:

"Serving the devil is like chasing your shadow, you never accomplish anything. But in serving the Lord you are rewarded every moment."

To the preachers he said:

"Never let anybody get more out of your sermon than you get yourself. One who lives by the gospel will meet every requirement on earth and in heaven."

At noon yesterday Bishop H. M. Turner ordained the following to deacon's orders: Arthur Roberts, Moses Kenty, A. J. Rumney, Robert E. Lee and R. H. Smith.

'Possum Supper as Consolation.

Waycross, Ga., December 3.—(Special.) J. A. Miller, of the Bay restaurant, secured a fat 'possum Saturday and announced early in the day that he would give a supper at night to the defeated candidates for justice of the peace and constable. Only three of the defeated ones appeared to enjoy the consolation feast. One of the successful men came in, but was ruled out of order.

MAYOR SMITH'S WORK INDORSED

Macon Voters Sustain the Present Administration.

AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM TRIED

Two Tickets Were in the Field and "the First" Won.

VOTING WAS DONE IN HEAVY RAIN

Damour, Wilder, Curd and Morgan Are Returned to the Aldermanic Board.

Macon, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—The result of the white aldermanic primary today was an overwhelming victory for what is known as the "first ticket" and a thorough indorsement of the work of Mayor Smith and his legislative body; 1,829 votes had been registered. Throughout the afternoon it rained incessantly, yet over 1,300 votes were cast. It was the first time the Australian ballot system has been used and the election was most orderly. Two tickets were in the field, the whole city voting. The candidates of the "first" ticket were Damour, Wilder, Curd and Morgan and of the "citizens'" ticket, May, Gould and Baker. The result follows:

Damour, for the first ward, received 849 votes and May 402.

Wilder, for the second ward, had no opposition and received 1,207.

Curd, for the third ward, received 873 and Gould 351.

Morgan, for the fourth ward, received 863 and Baker 450.

The result was an indorsement of the present city administration, as Damour, Wilder, Morgan are now members of the board of aldermen. Edward Curd, having been nominated with them.

The "first" ticket candidates carried every ward in the city. In votes cast Mr. Baker led the citizens' ticket, while Mr. Damour, of the "first" ticket, received the largest majority.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN DEAD

Steam Pipe Burst in a Macon Planing Mill.

Macon, Ga., December 3.—A steam pipe burst at the Massee & Felton Lumber Company's planing mill here today, killing two men and seriously wounding another. Engineer E. R. Hathaway and his negro fireman were scalded from head to foot with hot water and they died soon after being taken to the hospital. Another negro was badly burned.

Mrs. G. L. Humphries, Acworth, Ga.

Acworth, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—Mrs. G. L. Humphries, of this place, died last night at 9 o'clock, after an illness of ten days. She had been in ill health for several years. She was seventy years old. She was the wife of Hon. Giles L. Humphries, one of the leading citizens, and who represented DeKalb county in the legislature several years ago. She was a member of the Methodist church. The remains were buried at Liberty Hill this evening at 3 o'clock. The funeral was conducted by Rev. W. A. Simmons. She leaves a husband and son, Dr. W. C. Humphries.

City Registration in Waycross.

Waycross, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—Five hundred and sixty-two voters registered for the city election. In 1899 there were 545.

Martin's Barn Burned.

Milner, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—Josh Martin's barn, two miles from here, was burned this afternoon. He had just gathered a large crop of corn and forage which was all consumed.

CLIMATE
MAKES NO DIFFERENCE
LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF BEEF.
IT KEEPS ITS STRENGTH and FLAVOR in GREENLAND AS UNDER THE EQUATOR
TRAVELERS DO YOU SEE THE POINT?

SAMFORD PLACES JELKS IN CHARGE

President of Senate Acts as Governor of Alabama.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Chief Executive Sends Letter to His Constitutional Substitute Asking Him To Officiate in His Stead for the Present.

Montgomery, Ala., December 3.—(Special.)—President W. D. Jelks, of the senate, today was served with a written request to take charge of the office of governor. The request was brought down by Captain T. D. Samford, son and private secretary of the governor, this morning. He has been at his father's bedside and reports that the improvement of the governor continues. Mr. Jelks, upon receiving the request, took charge of the office of governor, filing in the office of the secretary of state his oath as governor of Alabama. During today he occupied the inner office of the governor and was discharging the duties of the governor. Captain T. D. Samford will remain as private secretary to the governor. He will continue, it is said, until Governor Samford is completely restored and the office force will remain the same. Michael Screws will continue as recording secretary, and V. M. Drake as messenger. President Jelks will discharge all the duties of governor. He will sign bills and transact the business of the office as acting governor. Mr. Jelks has always been watchful in the matters of appointments. He has always gone slow in affairs touching the state treasury. He is a successful business man, and no man is quicker to grasp and gauge a business proposition. It is predicted that the administration of the acting governor will be one of merit and honor. Mr. Jelks said:

"Today's appointments are Governor Samford's. Any other that may be made during my incumbency will be mine and they will be delayed as long as possible."

The senate met today promptly at noon and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Dix, of Montgomery.

Mr. Jelks, the president, slowly arose from his chair and stated that he arose to a point of personal privilege. He then handed to the secretary the following letter:

"Hon. W. D. Jelks, President of the Senate, Montgomery, Ala.—Dear Sir: I am instructed by his excellency, W. J. Samford, the governor, to inform you that by reason of sickness he is at present physically unable to discharge the active duties of office of governor, and requests you, as president of the senate, to assume the duties of office until his present disabilites are relieved, of which you will be notified. Respectfully,

"T. D. SAMFORD."

Senator Meador, of Marengo, was unanimously elected as president pro tem.

Acting Governor Jelks, for Governor Samford, made the following appointments:

For president of the railroad commission, Hon. John V. Smith, of Russell.

For solicitor of the third circuit to succeed Mr. Smith, Samford, of Lee.

For examiners of public accounts, chief examiner, Roscoe W. Gorman, of Lee; assistant examiners, M. L. Wood, of Montgomery, and J. D. Sedberry, of Macon.

For trustees of the University of Alabama, H. B. Foster, of Tuscaloosa; Tom McClellan, of Limestone, and Herndon Glenn, of Russell.

For trustees of the agricultural and mechanical college at Auburn, Frazer, of Mobile; R. F. Ligon, of Montgomery; W. K. Terry, of Birmingham; H. Clay Armstrong, of Lee, and J. C. Carmichael, of Dale.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE
GRAIN COFFEE

Do you know that three-quarters of all the world's headaches are the result of using tea and coffee?

So physicians say.

Quit them and the headaches quit.

Grain-O has the coffee taste but no headaches.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

THE COOLEDGE,
47--51 Houston St.
Within a few blocks of the business center. Those desirous of homelike elegance at moderate rates will find it at THE COOLEDGE.

COUNTRY HOMES.
106 Acres near Atlanta, at Administrator's Sale, Court House, December 4, 1900. See plats.
W. S. REA,
Administrator.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the superior court of Fulton county, in the case of Maria Dokes et al. vs. the Mutual Loan and Banking Company, in Fulton superior court, fall term, 1895, No. 2586, the undersigned as receiver in said case will receive sealed bids at his office, No. 16 North Pryor street, city of Atlanta, until 12 o'clock m., December 14, 1900, for the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of land lot 51 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting forty feet on the east side of Newman street, and extending back east same width as front ninety feet known as lot No. 7 of the Newnan and Lane sub-division of said land lot lying between Ellis and Cain streets.

Terms of sale cash. All bids to be subject to approval of the court. Property to be sold free from all liens. D. M. MATHEWS, Receiver.

You and Your Children.

Not satisfied with wrecking the lives of men and women, the demon of nervousness reaches out for the children. Cross words in the home warp the mind of the child; spasmodic correction stirs up rebellion; unreliable judgment does lasting injury. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy calms the nerves of mothers and fathers, and shows them the wrong they are doing. Perhaps the mother is sickly, perhaps in constant pain. Dr. Greene's Nervura would set her promptly on the way to health. Possibly the father has some chronic trouble and needs the strengthening and toning up that is found in this great remedy. Both father and mother may be under great strain of financial worry; if so, Nervura will help them. It will give them calm judgment and assist them over the rough places.

Bringing up children is a great responsibility; you can't evade it, you must equip yourself for it. You must keep yourself in a physical and mental condition to perform your duty. If you are ailing and nervous you cannot do this unaided, but with the help of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, great things can be done.

Mrs. H. Silver, 142 Lewis St., New York City, says:

"I was nervous for four years so that I could do nothing. I went to different doctors, but none could help me. I read so much in the papers about Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy that I thought I would try it. After the first bottle I felt relieved, so I used a couple of bottles more, and now I am all right again. I thank Dr. Greene's Nervura for the good it did me. I also have two little girls who were sick, weak, and run down, to whom I gave Dr. Greene's Nervura. It did them so much good that I cannot be thankful enough. It made them well and strong again, and they are now, thanks to this wonderful remedy, healthy and vigorous. Before I took Dr. Greene's Nervura I could not eat or sleep. I could not do my housework, but now I am like a different woman. I give this testimonial that other sufferers may read it and know the good Nervura did me and my children."

Dr. Greene's
NERVURA
For the Blood and Nerves.

Dr. Greene's Nervura will help your children. It is a purely vegetable preparation and helps Nature bring out the latent powers of the body and mind. Your children probably came into the world inheriting nervous tendency. Don't let them go through your hard experience. Get yourself in trim and do the right thing for the children. The well-trodden way and the means are here, make use of them.

Write to Dr. Greene for Free Advice

If you are not certain that Nervura alone is what you need, consult Dr. Greene. He will tell you at once, as your case is not new to him. He has seen thousands just like it. He has helped them and he will help you. If you are at a distance and can't call at Dr. Greene's office, 35 West 14th Street, New York City, you can write him all about it, and he will give you his advice in either case without charge, and confidentially.

Say, Mister!

Where can I get that celebrated Golden Grain Rye—the best $1.00 whiskey on earth? Oh yes, go to

CARROLL & LONG,

16 Marietta St., or telephone 1467, both phones, and they will send it to you. Have you tried their famous Schlitz Beer? No! Then let Carroll & Long send you a dozen bottles.

Short Sea Trips
The Most Delightful Route,
NEW YORK
And
NORTHERN AND EASTERN POINTS.
IS VIA THE
Old Dominion Line
And Rail Connections.

Express steamships leave Norfolk, Va., daily except Sunday at 6:00 p. m., for New York direct, affording opportunity for through passnegers from the south, southwest and west to visit Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach en route.

For tickets and general information apply to railroad ticket agents, or to M. B. CROWELL, Gen. Agt., Norfolk, Va.; J. F. MAYER, Agent, 1212 Main St., Richmond, Va.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager,
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Broadway and 38th St., New York City.
Absolutely fireproof. European Plan. Located in the amusement district, the liveliest and most interesting part of the city. CHAS. A. ATKINS & CO.

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Cured While You Sleep In Fifteen Days

"Gran-Solvent" dissolves Stricture like snow beneath the sun, reduces Enlarged Prostate and strengthens the Seminal Ducts, stopping Drains and Emissions in Fifteen Days.

No drugs to ruin the stomach, but a direct local and positive application to the entire urethral tract.

Gran-Solvent is not a liquid. It is prepared in the form of Crayons or Pencils, smooth and flexible, and so narrow as to pass the closest Stricture.

Every Man Should Know Himself.

The St. James Assn., Box 834, Cincinnati, O., has prepared at great expense an exhaustive illustrated Treatise upon the male system, which they will send to any male applicant, FREE!

St. James Ass'n, 55 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

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7-8 in. thick for new houses and 5-16 in. to be laid over old floors. A solid, beautiful and economical improvement. Flooring only or work laid and polished complete. Catalogue of designs on request. J. M. ADAMS,
227 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
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ATLANTA, GA., December 4, 1900.

The Depot Question—the State Press.

The practically unanimous report of the committee on the building of a depot on the state's property in this city comes up in the house this morning.

The undertaking proposed is one of pure business nature. The state of Georgia owns a railroad which was built many years ago, and which has long held the key to the railroad situation in Georgia. For twenty years the state received a regular rental of $300,000 a year, which, to that extent, lessened the tax which otherwise the taxpayers would have been forced to meet. The state is now in receipt of a regular yearly rental of $420,000 for this property. The increased rental is due largely to the fact that the state, owning the best terminal facilities in the city, has had as customers the other railroads centering here, its terminal giving it a commanding position, and one which goes far toward fixing the value of the road.

The railroads have now outgrown the accommodation they have heretofore enjoyed. They refuse longer to be tenants where their wants are not provided for. They are willing to remain if properly housed; if not, they propose to go off by themselves, and leave the state road, single-handed, to fight an unequal battle with commerce. This would take away from the present depot the value which attaches to it as a common point, and establishes that common point elsewhere. One of these railroads, the Southern, has a line paralleling the Western and Atlantic from Atlanta to Chattanooga. Under a change, much of the influence of the allied railroads in the new depot, both in regard to freight and passenger service, would go to the Southern road. For the balance of the present lease, it is true, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, being the lessee, would be forced to help the Western and Atlantic out as best it could. But, the lease at an end, this road may not have a single friend in court. The through business, deflected to its rival, would leave it but a very poor local line, since it is paralleled all the way down. Then what would become of the magnificent income which the state has been receiving from its property?

But the state may remain master of the situation, if our legislators are wise. It may earn $600,000 in the next lease where it now earns but $420,000. The state may accomplish this result without the expenditure of one cent of money. The allied railroads agree to pay 6 per cent on the amount necessary to build the depot. The state has the money necessary, upon which it is only making 2 per cent. Used in the erection of the depot, it will all have been paid back into the state treasury before it will be needed for the purpose for which it is held, and thus the state will be prepared to pay the public debt on time, it will be the owner of a new depot building, enhancing its railroad property, and will thereafter be in receipt of a largely increased annual rental, to the relief of the taxpayers. So businesslike is this plan that it has received, in addition to the indorsement of the governor, that of former Governor McDaniel, a master in finance.

The Constitution is in receipt of views from many of the editors of the weekly newspapers throughout the state, which, in the main, favor the plan as in the interest of the state's business. The objections which have been made against the use of the trust fund pending the state for its use at 6 per cent, in connection with a new depot, would be equally against its being deposited in banks at 2 per cent. The one use would be as objectionable as the other and the only recourse left would be to lock the money up in idleness for fifteen years. Such a proposition would never commend itself to business people. The statement that it would be taxed in Atlanta is also beside itself, for the very simple reason that the municipality cannot tax the state.

As Mr. Bardwell, of The Talbotton New Era, declares, "the depot question, as it confronts the general assembly, is a plain business proposition." Mr. James A. Anderson, of The Covington Star, sees in it "self-defense against the loss of good paying tenants, and the consequent depreciation of its own property." Mr. J. T. Gibson, of The Cedartown Advance, holds it to be a matter of "state wide interest." If Mr. J. N. Moore, of The Milledgeville Union, was in the legislature, he "would vote for it." Mr. J. A. Fouche, of The McDonough Weekly, says it is "impossible that any business man could oppose it." Mr. R. M. Martin, of The Hinesville Herald, says the plain duty of the legislature "is to vote for the depot." Mr. John A. Hodges, of The Perry Home Journal, sees very clearly that the state's property would be "very much decreased should the tenant roads build other depots." Mr. William Park, of The Sandersville Herald, declares that "since the state owns a road, it logically follows that the state must have terminal facilities." Mr. J. A. Reese, of The Eatonton Messenger, thinks that "6 per cent against 2 should settle the matter by itself." Mr. Daniel B. Turner, of The Statesboro Herald, says the argument for the depot is "conclusive."

And so on we might go on with the list. Those who believe in progress and who understand the situation speak clearly for the plan. The attorney general has declared for the constitutionality of this use of the money; the property in connection with which it is proposed to be used is the best investment ever made by the state; this money itself will become a permanent investment from which a large income will be derived.

The people of Georgia expect the legislature to treat this whole matter in its broadest business sense. If the depot is built, the state will be the gainer in income.

If it is not, the taxpayer will have to carry the burden which short-sighted legislation has placed upon his back.

The President's Message.

The last message of the present presidential term takes on first importance because of the re-election of Mr. McKinley to a second term of service, so that his present expressions give us the keynote to his policies of government for the coming four years.

Even were this not the case, the pressing importance of the subjects would claim for the message unusual consideration, embracing, as it does, the settlement of our foreign entanglements and the inauguration of the Nicaragua canal scheme.

Coming first to the Philippine feature, which the president handles at considerable length, it must be admitted that he does so with skill and ability, and that he outlines a procedure which, if adhered to, will reflect credit upon American dealing with alien peoples. Passing over the manner of the original occupation of the Philippines and the mistakes connected with it, our present interest is in the fulfilment of a policy which will not be at variance with the traditions of our republic. The development of the Taft commission, and the instructions under which it went about its work, are all that the most exacting could ask for.

From these instructions, it appears that the president recognized the necessity of doing away with military rule at the earliest possible moment, replacing it by civil tribunals as soon as these could be called into play. Hence the military government was instructed to retire before the commission as the latter body declared its ability to take up territory. It was distinctly recognized that Americans were strangers in the Philippines, and that as soon as local communities were in position to organize, under native officials, that they should be permitted to do so. In short, the Filipinos were asked to create, first, local governments; second, departmental governments, and third, to have as large a share in the central government as they proved themselves competent of assuming. That this was not to be considered an empty declaration with which to blind the world abroad, the commission was reminded that—

> In all the forms of government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe, the commission should bear in mind that the government which they are establishing is not designed for our satisfaction, or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the people of the Philippine islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits and even their prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government.

These instructions could not have been improved, and we are rejoiced to learn from the president that they have been so well applied that the greater part of the islands is now under the rule of effective municipalities, and that the people are earnestly engaged in building up their resources. As a result of this policy, there will be developed all that is possible in Filipino character, and the American administration, whether short or long, will be in marked contrast with similar incidents in the history of other nations.

The president dismisses Porto Rico with the statement of its legislative establishment, and Cuba by a reference to the progress being made toward independence in the assembling of the constitutional convention.

The Constitution can see in the president's references to the dependencies nothing to condemn and much to commend. The question is now not one of partisan selection, but the approval of a plain, common-sense policy which the president, with another term of power ahead of him, is carrying out. Time will develop whatever is lacking in the presidential plan, and if he meets the future phases of history in these islands as he outlines, he will merit the approval of the whole people. The increase of the army asked for, to conclude the business now in hand, is reasonable, and there can be objection only to details, but not to principle.

In reference to the Nicaraguan canal, the president adheres to his wish for the passage of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The Constitution has already declared for the canal, even at the price of such ratification. While we would prefer that the canal should be American in the strongest sense, yet the work itself is of more importance than any conditions which may be attached to it. The neutrality of the canal will secure for it freedom from foreign governmental objection, and should render work upon it in order at an early day. The willingness of the Nicaraguan government to deal direct with our own is also a favorable event. To the claims of promoters who hold alleged concessions, the government should pay no attention whatever. The people of the United States have imperative need of this great aid to intercontinental commerce. It is the duty of southern senators, especially, to work for the shortest cut to the canal, which means so much to their constituents.

In dealing with the Chinese question, the president is calm and conservative, and exhibits a record free from error and in accordance with the best thought of this country. He shows the allies to be in accord upon policies to be pursued, and pays a deserved tribute to the Chinese viceroy, who held down the anti-foreign fanaticism which was responsible for so much bloodshed. The maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese government is shown to be a necessity, and the importance of American participation is told with proper effect. The president's summing up of the causes of the outbreak shows that he understands the situation, which should be a guarantee that he will carry negotiations to a successful conclusion.

There are several other matters, however, upon which the president is not so fortunate. His allusion to the trusts is little better than an evasion of the whole subject—something like the Philadelphia trust plank—which said it and then did not say it. There can be no doubt that this question is one upon which there is too close an alliance between the party to which the president belongs and the trusts, and that it will furnish the breach through which democratic assault will be effective.

From the gingerly handling of the trusts, it is an easy step to ship subsidies, which the president heartily commends. While it is regrettable that but 9 per cent of American trade is carried in American bottoms, it will be hard for the average citizen to see why a rich man should not only own a ship, but be paid for the ownership as well. The $64,000,000 Pittsburg coal trust, which wants to carry coal to Europe with the government paying the freight, stands in the background and cannot be obscured even by the portly presence of the senator from Ohio. Everybody could make money if they could get some one else to pay their expenses.

While a reduction of $30,000,000 in war taxes is recommended, there is an indefiniteness as to who is to escape the burden. The reduction is to be made where it is shown to be burdensome to "the industries of the people." The great corporations doing business are entirely free from revenue taxes, since they have been so levied as to fall upon the customers. The real meaning of this declaration can only be seen when the committee reports.

On the whole, the message is encouraging. As already pointed out, it shows that the alien territory is being handled in such a way as to bring about the best results for all concerned; it favors the completion of the greatest commercial work projected since the Suez was cut through; it shows a surplus over expenditures of almost $80,000,000; it assures us that we are in a creditable situation in China, and it resumes the great progress of the century, and the hopes with which we enter upon the next.

The people have a right to felicitate themselves upon the outcome.

When the Duke Came In.

The arrival of the duke of Manchester to get some "tin" from his new father in law has been widely commented upon. The anomaly of two detectives getting in the first words with his grace has been noted, and called for an explanation.

"The chief of the New York police," said the duke, "had received an anonymous letter saying that I would be pelted with rotten eggs on landing."

Eugene Zimmerman, the father of the bride, explained: "It was merely a display of courtesy"—meaning, of course, the escort of the detectives, not the anticipated hurricane of eggs.

But the duke stuck to his guns—and his eggs—to the finish; and while Detectives Valley and Shipp sat in the hall of the Holland house he still maintained that they were there on the lookout for eggs.

Nevertheless, old man Zimmerman is as proud of his duke as a baby would be of its first doll.

The Dog as a Boarder.

Since the Georgia legislature has made its lack of appreciation known, the dog has risen in public favor.

He is now to be admitted into hotels as a regular boarder. At a meeting of hotel men in St. Louis this resolution was taken. Technically the terms upon which the dog is to be received make him a guest, as his master is required to pay for the dog's board and lodging.

This sum is fixed by circumstances, in which the size of the dog and the cleanliness of his appearance are important factors. When the master is ready to give up his apartments he is obliged to allow an agent of the hotel to inspect them to see that the animal has not damaged the carpets, furniture, etc..

Such are the results of genuine statesmanship.

Rivals at War.

The Ledger and The Press, of Philadelphia, thought that Hanna was a saint before the election.

Now they have agreed to divide upon him.

The harmony of the political trust is hard to maintain.

The Governor of Alabama.

The Constitution wishes Governor Samford, of Alabama, victory in the great fight he is making.

The kaiser kicked strongly against Oom Paul.

The gentlemen from Hawaii and Porto Rico must feel that they are a long way from home.

The way they are finding paleolithic bones throughout the country will give it an aged reputation.

Eugenie still mingles tears with Victoria.

The blinds are pulled down in New York, but the cellar doors are open.

Even a president's wife has to meet Santa Claus abroad. Mrs. McKinley is chatting with the old saint in New York.

Tom Reed is now jollying with the "third" house in Washington. He finds that a pull is better than a membership in the second house.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

In Happy Land.

Winter, with his snow an' sleet—
Icy winds a-blowin'
Tell you, winter's hard to beat:—
Keep the fiddle goin'!
Come in thar', an' jine the band,—
Hands all round in happy land!

Do we keer fer snow an' rain—
Even the wildest weather?
Don't you hear the music sayin':
Happy all together?"
Come in thar', an' take yer stand:—
Hands all round in happy land!

Up'ards fly the merry sparks:
Here is rhyme an' reason!
Give the spring, with all her larks,
Fer the winter season!
Come in thar', an' lend a hand!
Ain't we all in happy land?

* * * * *

There is this about these splendid Christmas books: they will give many an anxious author a merry Christmas dinner.

* * * * *

From the Windows.

I.

Over the Library windows now the gray
Of wild and wintry skies;
But still the thought of one face far away,
And the dear, dreaming eyes!
The thought that makes the dreariest winter May
With many a sweet surprise!

II.

Friends I have here in multitudes—these books,
With all their grief and grace;
Music of birds, and of remembered brooks
In seaward-singing race!
But ah! how wearisome the wide world looks
Lost to one dear, sweet face!

III.

Well for the winter that it chills the skies
And blurs the rosiest dawn,
Since the great hills have hid those dreaming eyes—
Since one dear face is gone!
And never spring shall come with sweet surprise
While the dim years roll on!

* * * * *

The bright and enterprising magazines that ordered their Christmas articles last May are just going to press with them.

* * * * *

We Should Have Known.

I.

We should have known the wintry days would come
When the chill snow and sleet
Would strike the music of the song-birds dumb
In every red retreat.
We should have known spring-stars would cease to gleam—
That Love's a springtime dream!

II.

We should have known that where the lilies throng
The blight would fall at last,
That looking to the future dim and long,
We perish in the past!
This the life-cry, through dreary years and lone:—
"We should have known!"

* * * * *

Some Georgia Nuggets.

The saying is, "Christmas comes but once a year," but, brethren, after you pass thirty it seems to come twice.

Time flies so fast that when we wake up to find that it has left us forever we wonder how we ever kept up with it at all.

There is plenty of gold in the land; but the trouble is we don't like to pull off our coats and roll up our sleeves and dig for it.

We are supposed to make hay while the sun shines. That's why some of the lazy fellows eternally thank God for rain.

* * * * *

Sunshine After Rain.

De rainy day
Will rain away—
He never—never come ter stay;
He bleeged ter rain,
On hill en plain;
But sunshine comin' atter rain!

De rainy day,
He up en say:
"Hit's me dat make de co'n en hay;
Bekaze I rain
You reaps de grain;
But sunshine comin' atter rain!"

* * * * *

Brother Dickey on Wet Weather.

De Lawd sen's de rain on de jest en de onjest; but de trouble is, dey never is enough ter give de onjest de drowndin' what he needs.

Ef we had sunshine all de time we'd flop down en spend half our lives prayin' fer rain.

De reason some folks growls at de rainy day is kaze on dem occasions dey mos' inginrully discovers dey done los' dey reputation en dey umbrella.

Winter and Wet Weather.

Winter and wet weather—
Let the fiddles play!
Hands all round together—
Dance the world away!

All the country's hummin'!
Bright eyes brightly glance;
Christmas time a-comin',
An' the gals are in the dance.

* * * * *

A book of excellent sonnets has just been published by Will Ward Mitchell, the author, of Higginsville, Mo. Some of these sonnets are as fine as the best work which has appeared in that line this year—which has been a good year for literature.

* * * * *

Anticipation.

Christmas times
And Christmas chimes.
(The Kind Fates send us Christmas dimes!)
And where the children shout an' holler,
The bright round of the Christmas dollar!

F. L. S.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

International Committee Confers with Hon. Seaborn Wright.

The interdenominational temperance committee last night held a conference with Hon. Seaborn Wright, in reference to the formation of a plan to secure the passage of the anti-barroom bill now before the legislature. The meeting was held in the office of the home mission board of the Baptist church, in the Austell building. The sentiment of the committee favored the present bill, and it was decided to begin at once some quiet work in its interest. The plan adopted was in the nature of a well-guarded secret, but it is understood that no delay will be experienced in beginning active work. It is also understood that the committee has plenty of money and [illegible]

CARDINAL GIBBONS TALKS OF NEW YORK CHURCHES

BY R. W. M'ADAM.

I sat in the parlor of the parsonage of the Church of the Immaculate Conception for an hour yesterday afternoon, waiting to see Cardinal Gibbons, who, fatigued by his journey, was resting upstairs. Father Bazin had told me he would inform his eminence of my desire for a brief interview when he came out of his chamber.

As I waited I considered for the first time what questions I should ask the great prelate if he gave me audience. I thought of the many Protestant churches whose architectural grandeur adorns the fashionable quarter of New York that had sold their ancient properties in the lower part of the great metropolis at an enormous financial advantage and moved uptown. Their former sites, with their moldy tombstones for more than half a century indifferent to the maelstrom of traffic that surged just over the protecting black iron fences, now afford foundations for buildings of the sky-scraping variety. The weather scarred old temples and the picturesque graves have been swallowed at a gulp by the Moloch of commercialism. These business transactions made many of the churches rich, but removed them from the region of souls. The teeming hundreds of thousands of the lower third of Manhattan were becoming churchless as the aristocratic hegira proceeded northward. The Catholic church did not sell its downtown properties, no matter how tempting the bids of the real estate agents. It stayed right there and multiplied its houses of worship. I determined to ask the cardinal something about this and the evident democracy of Catholicism.

Rev. Louis O'Donovan, the cardinal's secretary, came downstairs at length, and to him I explained briefly why I desired to converse with his eminence. He did not encourage me that the interview could be had, explaining that Cardinal Gibbons had a very limited time in which to get ready to drive to the depot to take the train for New Orleans. However, the secretary said he would tell the cardinal of my wishes.

In a few minutes Cardinal Gibbons and Father O'Donovan entered the parlor together. The distinguished prelate wore the red skullcap of his holy office and held his silk hat in his hand. He had on his overcoat and was evidently about to leave the parsonage.

Cardinal Gibbons is a man apparently in the meridian of life, somewhat above medium height, with no superfluous flesh on his frame. His closely trimmed hair is iron gray, and his clean-shaven face has on it lines that stamp the scholar and ascetic. It is a serenely thoughtful face, but not one whose spirituality has held it aloof from the rough and tumble arena of ideas. On the contrary, it is the face of one used to grappling with what are called the problems of the day, in the fashion of the intellectual gladiator. It betokens a strong mentality, alert and resourceful. And, above all, it possesses the peculiar dignity of the best Celtic type.

When he speaks to you, his eminence looks you through with his penetrating blue-gray eyes and seems to have divined your unspoken thought and anticipated your question. He answers with the incisiveness of his glance—directly, clearly, tersely, and with a frankness that puts you at your ease. There is nothing of the secretiveness and suspicion of the diplomat in look or reply. He does not act as though he were guarding a state secret that you were insidiously trying to worm out of him. This is noteworthy, for a reporter meets it so frequently in dignitaries of whatever kind, particularly in ecclesiastics.

The cardinal shook my hand with the frankness of his look and speech.

"My secretary has told me your question," he remarked with a kindly twinkle in his eye. "You want an expression on the democracy of Catholicism. That is rudimental and can be answered by him as well as by me. The Catholic church is nothing if not democratic. You must excuse me, as I am about to leave for the depot and must make some little preparations. My secretary will speak for me."

"Your eminence," I returned, determined to at least get a few words out of him, "Dr. Madison C. Peters, the well-known minister of New York, who is to lecture in Atlanta shortly, has pointed out the fact that Protestantism has virtually abandoned the lower third of New York to the Catholics by moving its churches from among the poorer classes to the fashionable avenues around and above Central park. Where Protestant churches, with almost the single exception of Trinity, are still represented in the down town and east side districts, they have degenerated into little more than charitable missions, and many have not even left missions behind them. Of course, the working classes of lower New York do not take kindly to such a situation, and many thousands of them have ceased attending church altogether. As the Catholic church has not only remained in this church-abandoned district, but has built many fine new churches and cathedrals there, I thought you would be willing to tell the readers of The Constitution something about the democracy of Catholicism along the lines I have indicated. The work of such priests as Father Thomas Ducey among the working people and poor of New York has attracted much admiration."

The cardinal touched me kindly on the shoulder and his face lighted with an interest he had not evinced before. He half pushed me back into the char from which I had risen.

"Sit down," he said, warmly. "I must take a few minutes, even at the risk of missing the train, to talk on such a theme as that.

"First, you must know that the dignity of the soul is the cornerstone of the Catholic church. With us the soul is everything—the man nothing, socially speaking. From the days of the Disciple Peter, we have been fishers of men. Whether in the slums of a great city or in the wilds of heathenry, the church has labored with an eye single to snatching humanity as brands from the burning.

"If in America the Christian religion were not made accessible to the people in the mass, and the poor did not have the gospel preached unto them, how strange would be the spectacle of a great foreign mission organization supported by the benevolence of the privileged few who hear the word under imposing steeples of a Sunday.

"Catholicism has never deserted the people. It has instead sought them out, whatever their station or walk in life, and planted the cross in the midst of them. The soul is more precious to the church than gold, though it repose in the breast of a beggar. Nor has the church been unmindful of the bodies of the least of these our brethren. Catholicism has nothing to blush for when inquiry is made into the extent of its philanthropy. If the burden of society's extremely poor and unfortunate ones has been largely resigned to the charity of the Catholic church in some communities, the church has met it as becomes a Christian organization with a heart full of pity, mercy and love and a generosity of purse commensurate with the degree of its material stewardship.

"The Catholic church will never leave the region of souls. If it can afford beauties of architecture, splendors of art and comforts for the worshipper, these are for high and low, rich and poor alike. A cathedral will lift its gilded spires and throw wide its sculptured doors beside tenement house and factory, because among the teeming thousands in the dingy haunts of labor, poverty and sin are the souls more precious in God's eyes than purple and fine linen. The Catholic church is planted there, regardless of all temporal considerations, and there it will remain."

"The Catholic church," I ventured, "has shown itself to be in close sympathy, not only with what is most democratic in republican institutions, but through his holiness, the pope, has taken advanced ground on the great social question, particularly the phase of organized labor. I understand your eminence is a staunch advocate of trade unionism."

"Throughout the United States and Great Britain there is today a continuous network of syndicates and trusts, of companies and partnerships, so that every opposition from the construction of a leviathan steamship to the manufacture of a needle is controlled by a corporation.

"When corporations thus combine, it is quite natural that mechanics and laborers should follow their example. It would be as unjust to deny to workingmen the right to band together because of the abuses incident to such combinations as to withhold the same right from capitalists because they sometimes unwarrantably seek to crush or absorb weaker rivals. Another potent reason for encouraging labor unions suggests itself to my mind. Secret societies lurking in dark places and plotting the overthrow of existing governments have been the bane of continental Europe. The repressive policy of these governments and their mistrust of the intelligence and virtue of the people have given rise to those mischievous organizations; for men are apt to conspire in secret if not permitted to express their views openly. The public recognition among us of the right to organize implies a confidence in the intelligence and honesty of the masses; it affords them an opportunity of training themselves in the school of self-government and in the art of self-discipline; it takes away from them every excuse and pretext for the formation of dangerous societies; it exposes to the light of public scrutiny the constitution and laws of the association and the deliberations of the members; it inspires them with a sense of their responsibility as citizens and with a laudable desire of meriting the approval of their fellow citizens."

WANTED: A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE OF TRADE

BY L. GRAHAM CROZIER.

ONE of the needs of the immediate future is a universal language for trade purposes, and the question now is will not the written language of the Chinese meet this demand?

The spoken language of the "yellow man" is of infinite variety (some eighteen distinct vernacular), but the written language is so definitely symbolic that its principles may be used very much as are the sign terms of mathematics. Any one who has attempted to master the commercial terms of the English, French, German and Latin races so as to be able to make a proposition easily intelligible to a business man who knows only one or two of the languages realizes the need for a universal or standard language in effecting barter and exchange—and now the Slavish peoples who are becoming so pronounced a factor in the world's civilization threaten to transform the present confusion into chaos.

Understand, the prediction is not made that the other nations will learn to speak the Chinese, nor that even the written language will ever be used for any other than the purposes of trade.

Nations never will and never can write upon a universal language—except in so far as the principles they seek to express are universal.

The contribution of a people in the departments of art, literature or ethics must be in the peculiar language of the people, for the reason that it is along these lines that the different nations find individual and national expression, but in the exchange of commodities the nations must find some medium of communication which all can understand.

The language which will meet this need will have to be symbolic as well as comprehensive—that is, it will have to be the language of a people that have been widely engaged in trade—and one that, as a written language, has been reduced to a few unmistakable signs and terms, and the written language of the Chinese meets both of these conditions.

They are among the most accomplished and astute traders of the world, and the characters used in their commercial transactions are almost purely symbolic. That twelve-thirds divided by four-fifths equals 15-thirds, which equals five, is quickly comprehended by the child of ten, and it is stated by those who have made a study of the subject that the characters used by the Chinese are few in number and commonly comprehensive. In fact, the written Chinese is already largely used by all the peoples who fringe her border, and in a recent number of Mind it is stated that Japanese scholars frankly admit that in attempting to deal with metaphysics and kindred subjects they are compelled to resort to it.

If it is urged that the nations will not consider the adoption of any language that will necessitate their "learning things," answer can be made that in matters commercial supply usually follows demand. If, upon investigation, it is found that there is a language the use of which will appreciably facilitate the business of the world, there will be found those of industry and patience sufficient to master it—and to pass it on to others.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Jacksonville, Fla., Metropolis: The Atlanta school authorities are considering favorably the dispensing with textbooks on grammar in schools in that city.

Augusta, Ga., Herald: Major Mims goes around to the city hall very frequently, just to see how it will feel.

Griffin, Ga., Morning Call: Atlanta's handsome new viaduct over Whitehall street [illegible], like the new depot, looks very pretty on the front page of today's Constitution.

BIG MASONIC FAIR IS IN FULL BLAST

Opened in Most Auspicious Manner Last Night.

SOME NOTABLES PARTICIPATE

Governor Candler Delivered the Speech of the Occasion.

PRETTY GIRLS ARE THERE IN HOSTS

Beauty Reigns Supreme, and Makes Animated Scene—Prizes Awarded Last Night.

The big Masonic fair, held in the Kontz building on Marietta street, in the interest of the proposed Masonic temple for Atlanta, was opened last night under the most auspicious circumstances. Despite the inclemency of the weather, a large crowd braved the rain and mud and thronged the space set apart for the fair. Everybody seemed to be in a good humor, a goodly sum of money was realized, and the first night was regarded as a pronounced success in every particular.

All of the booths, the lemonade stand, the candy stand, and the restaurant were in full blast and an animated scene met the eye at every turn. The formal opening was attended by interesting exercises, consisting of several speeches by prominent men of the Masonic order.

Hon. James L. Mayson was master of ceremonies, and enthusiastic speeches were made by Governor Allen D. Candler, Mayor James G. Woodward, Henry Banks, grand junior warden of the grand lodge of Georgia, and Thomas H. Jeffries, senior grand warden of the grand lodge of Georgia.

The first two named speakers commended the fair on the part of the state and city, while the two latter orations dealt principally with the great work being accomplished by the order and urging strenuous efforts in behalf of the proposed Atlanta Masonic temple.

One of the most delightful features of the fair is the bevy of pretty, vivacious young ladies, who flit hither and thither.

The booths are located on the second floor, while the first floor is given up to the restaurant and a space for dancing. This latter feature began at 10 o'clock.

The booths are all beautifully and artistically decorated and arranged. The following are the booths and the ladies who are in charge:

Atlanta Commandery—Mrs. John R. Dickey, chairman; Mrs. W. R. Jenison, Mrs. Frazier, Mrs. Dunn, Misses Bessie Harwell and Rosa Dibble.

Gate City Lodge—Mrs. J. C. Greenfield, chairman: Mrs. D. O. Daugherty, Mrs. John Lawshe, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. John Bowie, Misses Emma Blodgett, Nettie Howard, Mary Haynes, Ellen Kiser, Leila and Mary McCord and Nellie Wood.

Georgia Lodge—Mrs. W. S. Yates, chairman; Mrs. Dan Parkhurst, Misses Jean Vernoy, Elsie Evans and Sophia Samuels.

The wheel of change, operated by the fire department, in charge of Chief Joyner; assistants, M. C. Sharp, John McWaters, William Harrison and Richard Joyner.

Shriners Lodge—Mrs. W. R. Joyner, chairman: Mrs. N. R. Broyles, Mrs. Forrest Adair, Mrs. C. W. Seitz, Mrs. C. R. Setze, Mrs. J. T. Cole and Miss Theresa Fleischman.

Coeur de Leon Commandery—Mrs. I. S. Mitchell, chairman; Mrs. W. F. Parkhurst, Misses Maud Johnson, Willie Gentry, Delos Hill, Irene Smillie, Lillian Warnock, Sallie Schackelford, Sallie Carter and Annie Werner.

Mount Zion Chapter—Mrs. E. K. Bigby, chairman; Mrs. H. M. Wood, Mrs. Hugh McKinley. This booth is offering a month's board at the Kimball at 10 cents per chance.

Atlanta Lodge—Mrs. R. V. Haslett, chairman; Mrs. R. H. Carpenter, Mrs. M. H. Gregory, Misses Alice Sappington, Jessie Johnson, Virginia Allen and Corinne Fox.

Fulton Lodge—Mrs. Barnes Moss, chairman; Mrs. I. S. Springer, Mrs. Erdmann, Misses Helen Piccard, C. Franklin and J. Liebman.

The Country Store—Mrs. Walter C. Henderson, chairman; Mrs. T. T. Dickson, Mrs. H. J. Fear, Misses Elma Fear, Lillian Dickson, Estelle Henderson, Leila and May McCord and Messrs. Bryant, Dickson and McCauley.

The ladies in charge of the restaurant were: Mrs. Fred G. Painter, chairman; Mrs. Dr. Westmoreland, Mrs. Thomas Veal, Mrs. A. L. Delkin, Mrs. Dan Irby, Mrs. W. B. Cummings, Mrs. L. G. Laird, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Vanstavorn, Mrs. Paxton, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. L. Yarbrough, Mrs. Rosa Dorman, Mrs. Harry Anderson, Mrs. Henry Yandell, Mrs. Z. B. Moon, Mrs. Paul Hubbard, Mrs. Esk, Mrs. J. R. Stanford, Mrs. D. F. Clark, Mrs. Harry Steinau, Mrs. Elfe, Misses Adele and Regina Utitz, Annie Veal, Holland, Jaycock, Fannie Collins, Curry, the Misses Haas, Murray and Annie Meltz.

A luncheon was tendered Governor Candler, Mayor Woodward and the two other speakers, and the waitresses for their table were Misses Adele and Regina Utitz and Mrs. Vanstavorn.

The prizes awarded last night were as follows: For selling the greatest number of tickets, ladies' prize, a jewel case, won by Mrs. W. R. Joyner; gentleman's prize, clock, won by Fred G. Painter. Lodge selling largest number of tickets, $10 in money, won by Gate City Lodge.

The headquarters are on the second floor and are in charge of Noble F. Martin, of New York, who is managing the fair.

DEMOCRATS AND ARMY BILL

Caucus Held, but Nothing Done. Republicans To Push Measure.

Washington, December 3.—Secretary Root's bill for the reorganization of the army was introduced today by Chairman Hull, of the house military committee, and at once referred to that committee. The measure probably will be reported and Mr. Hull expects the house will pass it this week. The committee today adopted an anti-canteen amendment offered by Mr. Hay, of Virginia, prohibiting the sale of liquor on military property, transports, etc.

A caucus of the democratic members of the house of representatives was held in the hall of the house at the close of the session today to consider the course to be taken on army legislation. Representative Hay, of Virginia, a member of the military committee, explained the status of the army bill proposed by Secretary Root and urged the desirability of not legislating until the course of the government as to the Philippines had been more definitely determined. He proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the law now in existence as to the army be continued for two years from July 1, 1900."

This led to extended discussion. Mr. Slayden, of Texas, also of the military committee, amended the time to one year. Mr. Jones, of Virginia, offered a substitute resolution, expressing the [illegible] of the caucus to the army reorganization bill submitted by the war department. Representatives Richardson, [illegible], Carmack, Newlands, Cox and [illegible] made speeches, showing considerable diversity of opinion as to what should be done. Mr. Hay finally withdrew his resolution and the other propositions [illegible] not pressed, the caucus [illegible]

THREE VOTES NEEDED FOR SOLDIERS' HOME BILL; RECONSIDERATION AND DIFFERENT RESULT SURE

Hard Fight in House Ends in Defeat of Measure by a Very Close Margin.

STIRRING DEBATE YESTERDAY

Two Votes Changed at Last Moment but Three Were Needed.

HOUSE FINDS ITSELF IN A MUDDLE

Speaker Pro Tem. Morris Left the Hall While House Was in Committee of the Whole, and Confusion Followed for a Time.

Lacking only three votes of receiving the requisite majority, the Soldiers' Home bill went down in defeat in the house of representatives yesterday morning after one of the ablest and best debates of the session.

On the call of the ayes and nays eighty-three members went on record as favoring a home for the indigent and helpless confederate veterans of the state, many of whom are now in the almshouses of the various counties waiting for this final and long-delayed recognition of their service for the state.

When the result of the vote was known and before the vote was announced by the speaker, Representative Wight, of Dougherty, who voted against the bill, obtained the floor and announced that he would change his vote and cast it in the affirmative, if three other members would follow his example. Representative Anderson, of Cobb, who voted against the measure immediately arose and stated that he would change his vote, leaving but two more votes to be obtained, with that of the speaker, in order that the bill might have the constitutional majority. The house waited in vain for these two final votes, but they were not forthcoming.

The scene in the house at this time was a bewildering one, with half a dozen advocates of the Soldiers' Home on the floor appealing for two more votes for the bill and with an equal number of opponents calling on the men who had voted against it to stand by their convictions. Speaker Little obtained order quickly and announced that the bill had been defeated by a vote of 83 to 56.

Bills To Be Reconsidered.

Major Gary, of Richmond, author of the measure, put the house on notice that he would move, at the proper time, for a reconsideration of the bill.

This reconsideration will probably come today after the disposal of the depot bill, which is set as a special order after the confirmation of the journal. In view of the fact that only three votes were necessary, after the call of the counties, for the passage of the measure and the further fact that thirty-five members were not present, every indication points to the final victory of the Soldiers' Home bill when it is taken up the second time. The ayes and noes were called yesterday at the lunch hour, and when a number of representatives who had been on hand earlier in the day left the hall, otherwise it is almost certain that the result would have been different. Had the house given its consent for any member to change his vote, who wished to do so, it is probable also that the measure would have passed yesterday, but the small attendance prevented the passage of this motion.

The vote on the Soldiers' Home bill was recorded as follows:

Ayes—Adam, Allen, Anderson, of Bartow; Bailey, Bell, Blalock, Boswell, Bower, Bray, Brock, Burnett, Cowart, Davis, of Newton; Drawdy, English, Felder, Flynt, Fort, Foster, of Floyd; Franklin, Frederick, Freeman, of Troup; Gary, George, of Morgan; Grice, Hall, of Bibb; Hall, of Fannin; Hamilton, Hardwick, Harrell, Harvard, Harkins, Hawes, Herrington, Hilton Hitch, Houston, Howard, of Baldwin; Howard, of DeKalb; Huie, Hutchins, Joiner, Kilburn, King, Knight, Knowles, Land, Lane, Lott, Luttrell, McLennan, Merritt, Mitchell, of Thomas; Monroe, Morris, Mulherin, Narramore, O'Connell, Ousley, Park, of Troup; Perry, Pierce, Quillian, Rawls, Reid, of Campbell; Richardson, Schley, Singletary Slaton, Smith, of Henry; Stafford, Steed, Stewart, Stubbs, Symons, Taylor, Tumlin, Turner, Welch, Wells, Whitchard, Wilson, Wright of Floyd—83.

Noes—Anderson, of Cobb; Barron, Blue, Booth, Brewton, Bruce, Carrington, Clower, Crumbly, Davis, of Meriwether; Deal, Dean, Everett, Foster, of Towns; Foster, of Oconee; Freeman, of Whitfield; Griffin, of Twiggs; Hamby, Hardin, of Wilkes; Harper, of Chattooga; Huges, of Wayne; Henderson, Henry, Hixon, Hodges, Hogan, Heach, Howell, Hutcheson, Johnson, of Bartow; Kelly, Lawrence, McFarland, McKay, Wadden, Mitchell, of Emanuel; Moore, Niblack, Orr, Peyton, Rhyne, Sanders, Shank, Sikes, Smith, of Hancock; Stevens, Sturgis, Tower, Thomas, Tisinger, Underwood, Walker, of Webster; Wellborn, Wight, of Dougherty; Williams, Yeates—56.

Not Voting—Ayres, Bush, Carswell, Copeland, Crawford, Darden, Daughtry, Dorminy, Duncan, George, of DeKalb; Gresham, Gress, Hammock, Harden, of Chatham; Hathcock, Johnson, of Appling; Johnson, of Baker; Johnson, of Jefferson; Jordan, of Jasper; Jordan, of Pulaski; McWhorter, Maples, Miller, Mullins, Park, of Greene; Parker, Reid, of Taliaferro; Roberts, Sapp, Thompson, of Banks; Thompson, of Dooly; Toomer, Walker, of Brooks, Walker, of Crawford, Wilkes—35.

Enthusiastic Scene Before the Vote.

Representative Hall, of Fannin, brought a cheer from the advocates of the home bill when he declared that, though the son of a union veteran, he proposed to vote to give the confederate veteran of Georgia a home in which he might spend his declining years. "I am a republican," said Representative Hall, "elected for a republican by the people of my county. I am the son of a veteran of the federal army, but I wish to go on record before this house as favoring the measure which proposes to do something for the aged and decrepid confederate soldier of Georgia."

Following the statement from the member from Fannin the scene in the house was an enthusiastic one, and the indications at that moment were that the bill would pass.

Representative Blue, of Marion, opposed the passage of the bill. He did not think that the veterans of the state, nine-tenths of them, really wanted the home established. Speaking of his own county, he said that the poorhouse there was good enough for the confederate veteran. He admitted, however, that all the counties of the state did not have almshouses.

Strong Appeal from Gray.

Major Gary, of Richmond, author of the bill, made a hard fight for its passage and delivered the strongest speech in its defense.

"The impression has gotten out through the press," said Major Gary, "that this home is to cost the state the sum of $15,000 annually to be properly supported. That is not the case by any means. The $15,000 asked for in this bill is needed to put the home near this city in repair and in good furnished condition for the reception of the veterans. I estimate that the home will cost the state about $20 a year for every veteran in it, and no more.

"The men who are to take advantage of this bounty of the state are unfortunate—many of them—but my heart goes out to them just the same, for I know that they are the same men who, when the honor of their state was at stake, rushed into the breach and offered their services and their lives."

Representative Everett, of Stewart, was opposed to the bill, not on the ground of economy, as he explained, but to save to the veterans their annual pensions, which would be taken from so many of them as accepted places in the home.

Representative Slaton, of Fulton, was in favor of the bill, bringing out in a clear manner the advantage the state would derive by taking up the soldiers' home property, the title for which would vest in the state at once. He did not think the state would lose a cent by the transaction and saw no reason why from an economical standpoint the pending bill should not be passed.

Mr. Howell, of Meriwether, was against the bill. He did not think the confederate veterans wanted to go to the home and did not think the resolutions passed at the reunion in Augusta indorsing the Gary measure expressed the sentiment of a majority of the veterans of Georgia.

Burnett, of Clarke, Speaks.

Representative Harvard, of Dooly, suggested that it might be wise for the author to withdraw the bill temporarily in order to give the members more opportunity in which to consider its provisions. He wished to consult the wishes of his people before voting either way. Major Gary refused the suggestion for the bill to be withdrawn and the debate proceeded.

"I wish to say," remarked Mr. Burnett, of Clarke, "that in my opinion the members of this house are here to vote for what they think is right and for what their conscience dictates rather than for what their constituents think. I could not go back to my people in Clarke without the consciousness of knowing that on every measure I had voted for what I thought was right regardless of what anybody else thought." The member from Clarke closed with a strong argument for the bill and as he took his seat, moved that the bill be reported back to the house with the recommendation that it do pass. With few dissenting votes the bill was favorably reported by the committee of the whole house.

Speaker Little announced that as the hour for the call of the previous question had arrived the chairman of the appropriations committee, Mr. Blalock, would have twenty minutes in which to conclude the argument in favor of the measure. Chairman Blalock stated briefly the reasons of his committee for reporting the soldiers' home bill back with the recommendation that it do pass. He yielded the remainder of his time equally between Major Gary, of Richmond, Representative Perry of Gwinnett, and Representative Morris, of Cobb. The members from Gwinnett and Cobb closed the debate with eloquent references to the confederate soldier and the wisdom in passing the pending bill.

House Gets in a Muddle.

When the hour set for the consideration of the soldiers' home bill had arrived the house went into committee of the whole and Speaker Pro Tem. Morris called Representative Felder, of Bibb, to the chair. The speaker pro tem., who was presiding in the absence of the speaker, was called from the hall just as he yielded the gavel and was absent for about half an hour. Without any delay, however, the committee of the whole reported the soliders' home bill back with the recommendation that it do pass and Chairman Felder called Representative King, of Fulton, to the chair to preside in place of the speaker pro tem.

Joe Hall, of Bibb, protested against the action of his colleague in calling the member from Fulton to the chair, declaring that he had no right to say who should preside in the absence of the duly elected presiding officers. He closed by moving that the house proceed to the election of a speaker pro tem. Mr. Grice, of Pulaski, called the attention of the chair to the rules of the house, which apparently sustained the position taken by Joe Hall and the chair sustained the point of order. It was evident then that in the absence of the speaker, the speaker pro tem. and the clerk of the house, the body was without a presiding officer. In order to restore equilibrium the house was compelled to reconsider the action of the committee of the whole house in recommending that the pending bill do pass. The body then resolved itself in the committee of the whole house, where it was at first, and the committee of the whole remained in session until after the close of the debate at 12:30 o'clock. In the meantime Speaker Little, Speaker Pro Tem. Morris and Clerk Boifeuillet returned and the house was restored to its normal condition.

Apportionment Bill Introduced.

Before the special order of the day was taken up Representative Hardwick, of Washington, asked unanimous consent to introduce his bill reapportioning the representation of the counties in the lower house of the general assembly. The bill contains the same figures that were given in The Constitution when the census was first announced.

The measure will be pushed forward in order to get it through the senate before the close of the session.

Two bills of general application were placed on their passage—that by Mr. Hodges, of Hart, to authorize the governor to employ some one to make a complete record of the muster roll of troops from this state in the confederate army and that by Mr. Taylor, of Houston, to prevent the importation of stock in the limits of the state with any contagious disease. Both bills were laid aside for the present.

A message was received from Governor Candler transmitting a communication from a joint committee of the assembly of Pennsylvania, advising the legislature of Georgia that Pennsylvania had adopted resolutions looking to an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by the people. The communication was signed by Bayard Henry, chairman of the joint committee. The house took no action on the communication.

New Bills Introduced.

The following new bills were introduced yesterday:

By Mr. Felder, of Bibb—To amend section 527 of volume 3 of the penal code, and for other purposes. Referred to committee on corporations.

By Mr. Tisinger, of Upson—To incorporate the village of East Thomaston, in the county of Upson, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Sikes, of Worth—To establish a system of public schools in the town of Sylvester.

By Mr. Wright of Floyd—To prevent children under twelve years of age from working in textile factories at night. Referred to committee on labor statistics.

By Mr. Stewart, of Calhoun—To limit franchises acquired by railroad surveys, to prevent damage suits, and for other purposes.

By Mr. McFarland, of Franklin—To amend article 7, paragraph 1 of the code of 1877, so as to provide pension for confederate soldiers, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Houston, of Fulton—To amend section 1378, volume 1, code of 1895.

By Mr. Felder, of Bibb—To when and to what extent suits or proceedings now pending or benefits brought affecting real estate shall operate as lis pendens.

By Mr. Felder, of Bibb—To provide when and to what extent decrees affecting titles to real estate shall operate to bind or affect innocent purchasers, or persons acquiring contractual liens, without actual notice thereof.

By Mr. Hardwick, of Washington—To alter and amend the several acts incorporating the town of Sandersville, and to confer upon said town a municipal government.

By Mr. Hardwick, of Washington—To change apportionment of representatives in the general assembly in accordance with the census of 1900.

Among the bills read for the third time were:

By Mr. Taylor, of Houston—To amend an act relating to importation of live stock and to prevent importing live stock having distemper. Temporarily tabled.

By Mr. Hodges, of Hart—To prepare muster roll of confederate soldiers and marines from the state of Georgia.

Mr. Hodges argued in support of the measure that it would save the state many thousands of dollars and reduce fraud in pensions to a minimum. He asked that the bill be temporarily tabled, and this was done.

Afternoon Session of House.

The house held its first afternoon session yesterday, remaining together just one hour. Largely due to the inclement weather barely a quorum of members was present and for this reason nothing but local house and senate bills were placed on their passage while a good part of the time was taken up with the reading of bills for the second time. Two bills by Mr. Blue, of Marion, one to provide for payment for transcribing evidence in courts of inquiry and at coroner's inquests, and the other, which allows any and all arresting officers to carry concealed weapons, were laid on the table in view of their general character and the slim attendance.

At 4 o'clock the house adjourned in order to allow the standing committees to meet.

Several Local Bills Passed.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

By Mr. Whitchard, of Terrell—To amend the charter of the city of Dawson so as to provide for the impeachment of the mayor and members of city council.

By Mr. Harkins, of Gordon—To amend an act creating a new charter for the town of Calhoun, in Gordon county.

By Mr. Whitchard, of Terrell—To amend the charter of the city of Dawson so as to provide for the erection of wooden buildings within the fire limits of said city, within the discretion of the mayor and council.

By Mr. Hitch, of Chatham—To provide for the terms of office of commissioners of Chatham county.

By Mr. Anderson, of Bartow—To amend an act to establish a city court in the county of Bartow, so as to repeal that part which allows the accused in misdemeanor cases to demand an indictment by the grand jury before trial.

By Mr. Harkins, of Gordon—An act to make it unlawful for any persons, firm or corporation to manufacture any spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors or brandy in Gordon county.

By Mr. King, of Fulton—To amend an act to incorporate the Georgia Iron and Coal Company so as to increase its capital stock, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Blalock, of Fayette—To amend an act to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors from corn, wheat, rye and other grain in the county of Fayette.

By Mr. Knowles, of Floyd—An act for the protection of fish in waters of Floyd county; to fix penalties for violation of the same and for other purposes.

The following senate bills were passed by the house:

By Mr. Hardwick of the thirty-seventh—To amend an act so that the rate of taxation for school purposes in town of Carrollton shall not be raised beyond a certain point.

By Mr. Alexander of the sixth—To establish a new charter for the town of Nashville, in Berrien county.

New Bills Introduced.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Reid, of Taliaferro—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Crawfordville.

By Mr. Howard, of Baldwin—A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the better organization of the state militia, and for other purposes.

BELL OUT FOR REFORM IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS

The session of the senate yesterday morning was taken up mainly with the reading of house bills the second time and other routine matters.

The first action of interest came when Senator Allen moved to reconsider the action of the senate in passing the amendment to the house bill which sought to regulate the payment of insolvent costs in the county court of Hancock. This bill as amended caused quite a heated debate in the senate at last Friday's session and it was made the special order for today. Senator Allen's motion to reconsider was also made the special order for this morning, and it is an assured fact that there will be another debate when the matter comes up.

Senator Bell introduced a resolution that will also come up today and the chances are that it will create a stir. Senator Bell's resolution calls on the committee on education to investigate the manner of educating the negro and advise some means of encouraging him in agriculture and in buying homes. Senator Bell is a man of strong convictions and he is of the opinion that education does the negro more harm than it does good and that the whites of the state are impoverishing themselves to educate the blacks. He has now in the senate a bill that provides that the taxes of the two races be divided so that the negro will only get such education as he pays taxes for. The resolution was introduced yesterday by Senator Bell and he requested that it be put on its passage, but one of the senators objected. Senator Bell was at first disposed to fight the matter and have the resolution either adopted or killed yesterday, but he finally consented to have it go over until today. In consenting to have the matter go over until today, Senator Bell said: "I am not afraid of any question myself, for I have convictions, but I do not wish to force this on any of the senators and am willing for it to go over until tomorrow."

Judiciary Committee Meets.

The general judiciary committee met last night in the room of Senator Sullivan at the Kimball house for the purpose of taking up Senator Smith's bill, which makes it unlawful to use trading stamps in the state and prescribes that a violation of such be punished as for a misdemeanor. The meeting last night was for the purpose of hearing those who favored the bill and quite an interesting session was had. Mr. Elisha Winter, of Boston, secretary of the Georgia Retail Grocers' Association, spoke first against the stamps, and his argument was a strong one. He went entirely over the matter from the standpoint of the merchant and described what hardships the stamps worked on him. Several of the local merchans spoke against the stamps—some of them who had and were using them and others who were not allowed to do so—and all of them condemned the custom vigorously. Those who want to oppose the bill were not heard last night, but will be given a chance tonight when the committee meets again. There were quite a number of well known Atlanta attorneys present who will speak for the stamp people and it is certain that the fight will be a hard one. Senator Smith, who introduced the bill, did not speak long last night, but stated that he would be heard from later. He is going to push the bill vigorously.

Handled Roundlap Bales with Profit.

The following was addressed to the Oakland Gin Company, August 15th, by Messrs. Harvey, Black & Co., Moore & Herron, A. P. Herron, Moore & Co. and Marders & Newburger: "We, the undersigned merchants and cotton buyers of Oakland, Miss., bought the roundlap bale cotton ginned and pressed at your plant in this place during the latter portion of last season, and we take pleasure in stating that we had no trouble in selling the cotton to advantage, and that we found your system of handling cotton very satisfactory."

Wherever there is a roundlap plant these bales can be handled by merchants and local buyers with more profit and less trouble than square bales. Limits are furnished every day and cotton can be sold on the day it is bought with no risk on the market, or held with the certainty that it can be sold at any time at the highest market value of the cotton plus an increased price because it is in roundlap bales.

WATCHMAN'S LITTLE TRICK

How C. E. Chamberlain Punched His Register at Night.

CAUGHT BY A POLICEMAN

He Pried a Key To Register from a Post—In Employ of Atlanta Trunk Factory.

C. E. Chamberlain, the watchman at the Atlanta Trunk Factory, corner of Madison avenue and Packard street, was having a picnic last night when he was caught by Sergeant Beavers and locked up at the police barracks.

Chamberlain is employed by E. P. Lieberman, and his duty is to keep a close watch at night at the factory. To be certain that the watch is kept, a register is provided, and it is punched by being carried around in the hands to where the keys are fastened to posts in the yard and streets. An examination of the register each morning would show that Chamberlain had been the rounds, as he could not reach the keys unless he went around to where they are located. These keys are fastened to the posts by short chains.

When Sergeant Beavers found Chamberlain last night he was inside the factory office sound asleep. The watchman had pried a key from a post and had carried key and register with him into the office, where he could keep out of the weather and punch the register as much as he chose without the trouble of going outside. The key could be replaced on the chain without detection.

When Lieberman was notified of what his watchman had done he asked that Chamberlain be prosecuted.

Captain Ball had a case entered against the watchman for violating section 1329 of the city code, which prohibits the mutilation of any private property.

Chamberlain admits his guilt, and states by way of mitigation that he is not physically strong, and could not stay outdoors in the inclement weather.

"I knew if I told Mr. Lieberman that I could not do the work," he said, "he would discharge me, and that meant trouble for a wife and three little children. I am sorry I did wrong."

[illegible]

HEMPHILL NAMES HIS COMMITTEES

Work on Exposition Will Be Begun at Once.

COMMITTEE MEETS FRIDAY

At This Meeting a Plan Will Be Mapped Out Which Will Later Be Submitted to a Mass Meeting of Citizens for Ratification.

Colonel W. A. Hemphill, pursuant to the action of the citizens' mass meeting held last Saturday, yesterday appointed an executive committee of ten prominent business men to form plans for the proposed great Atlanta textile exposition. The committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: Clark Howell, H. H. Cabaniss, W. G. Cooper, H. T. Inman, J. W. English, George W. Parrott, L. H. Beck, J. M. High, R. F. Maddox and J. K. Orr.

A meeting of this committee has been called for Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the rooms of the Atlanta Business Men's League in the Prudential building, at which time the preliminary steps will be taken in this great movement.

Each of the gentlemen was yesterday notified by Colonel Hemphill of their appointment on the committee. The notification was in the nature of the following letter, which was accompanied by a full list of the committee:

"Atlanta, Ga., December 3.—Gentlemen: Acting under authority of a resolution passed at a citizens' meeting on Saturday last, I have appointed the foregoing committee to consider and formulate a plan for the proposed textile exposition to be held in Atlanta two years hence. The committee is requested to meet at 4 o'clock p. m. on Friday next, the 7th instant, in the rooms of the Atlanta Business Men's League, Prudential building.

"In the meantime each member of the committee is urged to take the matter under consideration and endeavor, as far as possible, to mature definite plans that may be suggested at the meeting.

"The proposed textile exposition is of tremendous importance to Atlanta, the state and the entire south. We have an opportunity to eclipse any of our past achievements in this line, and I am confident the committee will be able to outline a plan that can be carried to preeminent success.

"I hope it will be possible for every member of the committee to attend next Friday afternoon. Very truly yours,

"W. A. HEMPHILL,
"Chairman."

At the meeting Friday afternoon the committee will consider the most feasible propositions for the big exposition, and as soon as plans are formulated a report will be submitted to another mass meeting of citizens to be called when the committee has reached a decision. More than one meeting may be necessary before the committee definitely settles on the plans for the big enterprise, as each member is desirous of adopting plans that will result in the greatest measure of success.

It is probable that experts in the textile business will be invited to appear before the committee to offer suggestions as to the possibilities of a textile exposition and to express their ideas as to the best policy to be pursued.

The greatest of the great strides made by the south in many years past has been in the production and manufacture of cotton and the men who have made this business a study will be able to give the committee the benefit of some valuable information. The general opinion prevailing is that the nature of the exposition should be textile, as it is considered that such an enterprise would show off to the best advantage the great resources and possibilities of the south.

The textile exposition would open the eyes of the world to the value of the south's great staple and would likely be the means of bringing in the cotton states immense amounts of capital, much of which would be transformed into great cotton mills. One idea of the exposition is to show the necessity for the manufacture of cotton mill machinery in the south.

The announcement that the movement for the proposed exposition has assumed shape was greeted with pleasure throughout the city. The movement is making rapid headway and it appears to have been started more auspiciously than was the movement which resulted in the great success of 1895, and as the buildings and grounds are already on hand, making the task almost half complete, then there seems no reason why the great exposition of 1902 should not astound the world in a more pronounced measure than anything ever before attempted in the south.

Drs. Robins and Heidt.

Athens, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—Drs. John B. Robins and John W. Heidt preached their farewell sermons here today. Dr. Robins filled the pulpit of Oconee Street church and Dr. Heidt preached at the First Methodist church. Dr. Robins leaves to take charge of the Griffin district and Dr. Heidt goes to the Rome district.

RESTAURANT IS A SUCCESS

This Is Last Day of the Sheltering Arms' Enterprise.

KIRKWOOD LADIES IN CHARGE

Special Menu Prepared—More Than $1,500 Has Been Realized During Two Weeks.

This will be the last day of the Sheltering Arms restaurant on Whitehall street and the ladies of Kirkwood will be in charge.

The restaurant, which has been conducted for the past two weeks for a laudable and popular charity, has proved highly successful and more than $1,500 has been realized. The ladies of various churches and societies have given the enterprise their indorsement and have aided it by taking charge on different days and acting as waitresses. Kirkwood Day promises to be one of the most successful of the special days and special preparations have been made to accommodate the large crowd that will lunch there today.

The ladies who will have charge are: Miss Hattie Warren, chairman; Mrs. J. D. Gordon, Mrs. J. D. Dunwoody, Mrs. Norwood Robinson, Mrs. Reese Hightower, Mrs. J. C. Branan, Mrs. Elizabeth Trammell, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. John Simmons, Mrs. Alf Greene, Mrs. Ralph Scott, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Georgia Cassels, Mrs. Raleigh Cassels, Mrs. John Kirkpatrick, Mrs. V. P. Sisson, Mrs. DeBelle, Mrs. Herbert Piggott, Mrs. Jefferson Fenn, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Rodgers.

The young ladies who will assist are: Miss Hattie Fowler, Miss Julia Emery, Miss Virginia Ebbert, Miss Daisy Green, Miss Lucretia Sevier, Miss Leonora Mallard, Miss Ethel Chafin, Miss Bobby Stockton, Miss Lucy Branham, Miss Mary Carson and Miss Katie Dunwoody.

The menu served will be:

DINNER, FIFTY CENTS.
Cream Tomato Soup.
Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.
Asparagus Tips on Toast.
Candied Potatoes. Rice.
Chrysanthemum Salad.
Gelatine, with Whipped Cream. Cake.
Black Coffee.
LUNCH, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Welsh Rarebit. Saratoga Chips.
Frankfurters, with Tomato Sauce.
Hot Rolls and Coffee.
EXTRAS.

Fried Oysters	25c
Hot Rolls	5c
Coffee	5c
Gelatine and Cake	10c

The Election Saturday.

Athens, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—The election for justice of the peace and constables passed off quietly Saturday. Judge James F. Foster was chosen for the third time as justice of the peace and Messrs. O. C. Gibson and J. T. Beasley were named as constables.

LOOK AT THE BOOKS
At Miller's, 39 Marietta street. New books and standard editions of all popular authors arranged to be seen with the greatest ease.

Will Be Built on Castle Pinckney.

Charleston, S. C., December 3.—(Special.)—Notice from Washington received today confirms the contract made with B. F. Cramer for the erection of the new lighthouse supply station for this district. The station will be built on Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor, and work will be started immediately.

Overcoats and Underwear.

The weather is getting ripe for them, and never were we in finer shape for cold weather—all the new things in Overcoats—Raglans, Paddocks, Full Box—the right materials, the right hang, the right price—Eight Dollars to Thirty Dollars, and we don't miss a good thing in between.

HIRSCH BROS.
44 Whitehall St.

Look at the Difference

In price of Canned Goods—when you buy "by the case" and when you buy a can at a time. These are only a few Specials picked from our enormous stock of all varieties of Canned Goods. Ask for our prices on other kinds.

Honey Drop Corn—very finest young, tender, sweet Maine corn—	
Per can	.15
Per dozen	$1.50
Per case (2 doz)	2.75
Choice Western Corn—selected tender, sweet, garden corn—	
Per can	.10
Per dozen	$1.00
Per case (2 doz)	1.95
Sweet Blossom Peas—the flavor's like green peas fresh from the garden—the very finest—	
Per can	.25
Per dozen	$2.50
Per case (2 doz)	4.50
Sweet Garden Peas—finest quality Champion of England garden peas, very fine—	
Per can	.15
Per dozen	$1.50
Per case (2 doz)	2.75
Hickmott's California Asparagus, selected asparagus tips, finest quality—	
Per can	.15
Per dozen	$1.65
Per case (4 doz)	6.35

You'll Find Them at
KAMPER'S
79-81 Peachtree.

A Turquoise Ring.

One of our most exquisite rings is a combination of a large and very lustrous Turquoise, oval in shape, and surrounded by brilliant diamonds, set in a narrow band of gold. It is exceedingly lovely, and is only one of many just as beautiful.

MAIER & BERKELE.
[illegible] Whitehall Street.

FAT BABY

Fat is the cushion that nature fills out and surrounds the little ones with, to protect their tender parts—the same with kittens and puppies—fat is not tender. Fat they must have; and fat they must be.

If your baby is anyway short of his rights, give him Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

LOST DOG.

Escaped from Southern Express Co., Dec. 3d. one brown Setter, sex unknown. Last seen in neighborhood of Capitol and Woodward Avenue. Reward for the right dog.
A. MONTGOMERY,
Agent So. Express Co.

Coal Scuttles free with each order of one ton or more of coal. Kelley Coal and Ice Co., Phone [illegible]

"Chrismus' Comin'"

And you'd as well begin to prepare for its arrival. It's always a good time, but its goodness consists largely in the good that we do others—in the happiness that we bring to them. This being true, it's well to make preparation to add to the happiness of some one or more of our friends or loved ones, as far as may be in our power.

In the line of useful and appropriate Christmas Gifts for husband, father, brother or friend, this store has made ample preparations and you can gratify your taste ad libitum. First and foremost comes a magnificent line of

House Jackets and Smoking Jackets with a wide range of prices from $5.00 to $25.00.
Bath Robes, House Robes and Lounging Robes--prices from $3.00 to $15.00.

Fresh Arrivals of Neckwear

Selected specially for Holiday trade. No description would do justice to this superb line of Neckwear. It must be seen to be appreciated. Silk Mufflers, Kid Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Canes, etc., in magnificent variety and covering the entire range of prices—from the lowest to the highest.

The Boys' Department is teeming with everything that could possibly gratify the wishes of the little fellows.

If you'd get the pick in any of these departments, you'd better come at once.

Remember the Pony and Cart, Boys.
Everything Men and Boys Wear.

EISEMAN BROS.,
11, 13, 15 and 17 Whitehall Street.
One Entrance Only.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Continued from Fourth Page.

Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there as here it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

"The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of contemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of those people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

"The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of congress approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success.

"On the 6th of November, a general election was held in the island for members of the legislature and the body elected has been called to convene on the first Monday of December.

"I recommend that legislation be enacted by the congress conferring upon the secretary of the interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made and that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law.

CONCERNING CUBAN LAWS.

"ON the 25th of July, 1900, I directed that a call be issued for an election in Cuba for members of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution on a basis for a stable and independent government in the island. In pursuance thereof, the military governor issued the following instructions:

"The election was held on the 15th of September and the convention assembled on the 5th of November, 1900, and is now in session.

"I renew the recommendations made in my special message of February 10, 1899, as to the necessity for cable communication between the United States and Hawaii, with extension to Manila. Since then circumstances have strikingly emphasized this need. Surveys have shown the entire feasibility of a chain of cables which at each stopping place shall touch on American territory, so that the system shall be under our own complete control. Manila once within telegraphic reach, connection with the systems of the Asiatic coast would open increased and profitable opportunities for a more direct cable route from our shores to the orient than is now afforded by the trans-Atlantic, Continental and trans-Asia lines. I urge attention to this important matter.

REGARDING THE ARMY.

"WE have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially diminished, and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session and a new government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

"In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which include 896 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here. We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we shall need there for the immediate future from 50,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications.

"It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000 which the Taft commission believe will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerrillas, assassins and ladrones than our own soldiers.

"The full discussion of this subject by the secretary of war in his annual report is called to your earnest attention.

"I renew the recommendation made in my last annual message that the congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors and marines on duty in the Philippines, who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

"I favor the recommendation of the secretary of war for the detail of officers from the line of army when vacancies occur in the adjutant general's department, inspector general's department, quartermaster general's department, subsistence department, pay department, ordnance department and signal corps. The army cannot be too highly commended for its faithful and effective service in active military operations in the field and the difficult work of civil administration

MAILS AND PUBLIC LANDS.

THE message then takes up the rural delivery system and public lands, pausing between them to suggest that naval officers who have rendered signal service have never been recognized by congress. It is suggested that suitable rewards be given for special merit.

It is stated that rural mail delivery relieves the dull gray routine of the rustic's life and ameliorates the isloation of farm conditions, conduces to good roads and extends the dissemination of information

As to the public lands the message says: "The total area of public lands as given by the secretary of the interior is approximately 1,071,881,662 acres, of which 917,,935,880 acres are undisposed of and 154,745,782 acres have been reserved for various purposes. The public lands disposed of during the year amount to 13,453,887.96 acres, including 62,423.09 acres of Indian lands, an increase of 4,271,474.80 over the preceding year. The total receipts from the sale of public lands during the fiscal year were $4,379,758.10, an increase of $1,309,620.76 over the preceding year.

"During the past year the Olympic reserve, in the state of Washington, was reduced 265,040 acres, leaving its present area at 1,923,840 acres. The Prescott reserve in Arizona was increased from 10,240 acres to 243,680 acres, and the Big Horn reserve in Wyoming was increased from 1,127,690 acres to 1,180,800 acres. A new reserve, the Santa Ynez, in California, embracing an area of 145,000 acres, was created during this year. On October 10, 1900, the Crow Creek forest reserve in Wyoming was created with an area of 56,320 acres.

$138,462,130.65 FOR PENSIONS.

"AT the end of the fiscal year there were on the pension roll 993,225 names, a net increase of 2,010 over the fiscal year 1899. The number added to the rolls during the year was 45,344. The amount disbursed for army pensions during the year was $134,700,597.24, and for navy pensions $3,761,533.41, a total of $138,462,130.65, leaving an unexpended balance of $5,542,768.25 to be covered into the treasury, which shows an increase over the previous year's expenditure of $107,077.70. There were 684 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the first session of the fifty-sixth congress.

"The act of May, 1900, among other things, provides for an extension of income to widows pensioned under said act, to $250 per annum. The secretary of the interior believes that by the operations of this act the number of persons pensioned under it will increase and the increased annual payment for pensions will be between three million and four million dollars.

"There were 26,540 letters patent granted, including reissues and designs, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900; 1,660 trademarks, 682 labels and 93 prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 19,988.

"The actual receipts for patents were $1,358,228.35. The expenditures were $1,247,827.58, showing a surplus of $110,400.77.

"The attention of the congress is called to the report of the secretary of the interior touching the necessity for the further establishment of schools in the territory of Alaska, and favorable action is invited thereon.

HAWAII IS HUSTLING.

"MUCH interesting information is given in the reports of the governor of Hawaii as to the progress and development of the islands during the period from July 7, 1898, to the date of the approval of the joint resolution of the congress providing for their annexation, up to April 30, 1900, the date of the approval of the act providing for a government of the territory thereafter.

"The last Hawaiian census, taken in the year 1896, gives a total population of 109,020, of which 31,019 were native Hawaiians. The number of Americans reported was 8,485. The results of the federal census, taken this year, shows the islands to have a total population of 154,001. Showing an increase over that reported in 1896 of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent.

"There has been marked progress in the educational, agricultural and railroad developments of the islands.

"In the territorial act of April 30, 1900, section 7, of said act, repeals chapter 34 of the civil laws of Hawaii whereby the government was to assist in encouraging and developing the agricultural resources of the republic, especially irrigation. The governor of Hawaii recommends legislation looking to the development of such water supply as may exist on the public lands with a view of promoting land settlement. The earnest consideration of the congress is invited to this important recommendation, and others, as embodied in the report of the secretary of the interior.

CENSUS IS COMPLETE.

"THE director of the census states that the work in connection with the twelfth census is progressing favorably. This national undertaking ordered by the congress each decade has finally resulted in the collection of an aggregation of statistical facts to determine the industrial growth of the country, its manufacturing and mechanical resources, its richness in mines and forests, the number of its agriculturists, their farms and products, its educational and religious opportunities, as well as questions pertaining to sociological conditions.

"The labors of the officials in charge of the bureau indicate that the law of March 3, 1899, requiring the completion of the four important and most desired subjects, namely, population, agricultural, manufacturing and vital statistics, will be completed within the prescribed limit.

"The field work incident to the above inquiries is now practically finished and as a result the population of the states and territories, including the Hawaiian islands and Alaska, has been announced. The growth of population during the last decade amounts to over thirteen million, a greater numerical increase than in any previous census in the history of the country.

"I recommend that congress at its present session apportion representation among the several states as provided by the constitution.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

"THE department of agriculture has been extending its work during the past year, reaching farther for new varieties of seeds and plants; co-operating more fully with the states and territories in research along useful lines; making progress in meteorological work relating to lines of wireless telegraphy and forecasts for ocean going vessels; continuing inquiry as to animal disease; looking into the extent and character of food adulteration; outlining plans for the care, preservation and intelligent harvesting of our woodlands; studying soils that producers may cultivate with better knowledge of conditions and helping to clothe the desert places with grasses suitable to our arid regions. Our island possessions are being considered, that their peoples may be helped to produce the tropical products now so extensively brought into the United States. Inquiry into methods of improving our roads has been active during the year; help has been given to many localities, and scientific investigation of material in the states and territories has been inaugurated. Irrigation problems in our semi-arid regions are receiving careful and increased consideration.

"In my annual message of December 5, 1898, I called attention to the necessity for some amendment of the alien contract law. There still remain important features of the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration, and I again commend these subjects to the careful attention of the congress.

"That there may be secured the best service possible in the Philippine islands, I have issued, under date of November 10, 1900, the following order:

"'The United States civil service commission is directed to render such assistance as may be practicable to the civil service board, created under the act of the United States Philippine commission, for the establishment and maintenance of an honest and efficient civil service in the Philippine islands, and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil service of the Philippine islands, upon the request of the civil service board of said islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said board and the said United States civil service commission.'

CONDENSED COMMENTS.

"I transmit to the congress a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the American Bar Association concerning the proposed celebration of John Marshall day, February 4, 1901. Fitting exercises have been arranged, and it is earnestly desired by the committee that congress may participate in this movement to honor the memory of the great jurist.

"The transfer of the government to this city is a fact of great historical interest. Among the people there is a feeling of genuine pride in the capital of the republic.

"It is a matter of interest in this connection that in 1800 the population of the District of Columbia was 14,093; today it is 278,718. The population of the city of Washington was then 3,021; today it is 218,196.

"The congress having provided for 'an appropriate national celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia,' the committee authorized by it have prepared a programme for the 12th of December, 1900, which date has been selected as the anniversary day. Deep interest has been shown in the arrangements for the celebration by the members of the committee, and of the senate and house of representatives, the committee of governors appointed by the president and the committee appointed by the citizens and inhabitants of the District of Columbia generally.

"The programme, in addition to a reception and other exercises at the executive mansion, provides commemorative exercises to be held jointly by the senate and house of representatives in the hall of the house of representatives and a reception in the evening at the Corcoran gallery of art in honor of the governors of the states and territories.

PROSPERITY PERORATION.

"IN our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations; and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen confidence.

"It will not retard, but promote legitimate industrial and commercial expansion. Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts, nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure peace.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, December 3, 1900."

PORTRAIT WAS UNVEILED

Judge McCay's Likeness Ornaments Supreme Court.

EXERCISES WERE AFFECTING

Many Members of the Bar Who Had Known the Distinguished Jurist Saw the Unveiling.

Exercises attending the presentation of the oil painting of the late Judge Henry Kent McCay, associate justice on the supreme bench of Georgia, occurred yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the supreme court.

The speech of presentation was made by Colonel B. F. Abbott, and he was followed by J. J. Spalding and Judge W. R. Hammond. These three members of the Atlanta bar constituted a committee appointed especially for the purpose of having the portrait painted for presentation to the state.

Chief Justice Simmons replied for the bench, accepting the gift of the bar and paying a splendid tribute to the memory of Judge McCay.

At the request of the members of the committee the court passed an order, directing that the portrait be suspended from the wall, alongside of the likenesses of other distinguished jurists who have occupied seats upon the bench.

CONGRESS CONVENES

Continued from First Page.

consideration even at the hands of republicans.

It is the purpose of the republican steering committee of the senate to take the ship subsidy bill as the unfinished business of that body, displacing the Nicaragua canal bill temporarily. In executive session the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be pressed and administration leaders will endeavor to make the passage of a canal bill conditional upon the treaty being first ratified. Senator Morgan told me this evening that in his opinion the treaty will be ratified without amendment. He has, however, always advocated such action. He stood practically alone in this position in the foreign relations committee at the last session, but he believes the republican members and some of the democrats will come to his idea. All of the Georgia members were on hand today except Judge Bartlett, who has been delayed. He is expected tomorrow.

Entries at New Orleans for Today.

First Race—Three-quarters of a mile: Armand, Ibinhere, Macie Marie, 99; Miss Rose, 99; Castine, Divertisement, 102; Kiss Quick, Two Annies, 104.

Second Race—Mile, selling: Jano Wood, Fairy Prince, 99; Educate, 101; Zack Phelps, 101; Decus Tecum, Glen Bow, 102; Varro, Julius Werner, 104; Irving Mayor, 105.

Third Race—Mile and twenty yards: Bell Simpson, 87; Jack Martin, Pinar del Rio, Sister Fox, 96; Bright Night, Bishop Reed, 99; Grey Forge, Frangible, 100; Inuendo, 101; False Lead, Jim W, 103; Dan Cupid, 105; Helen Paxton, 109; Strangest, 114.

Fourth Race—Seven-eighths of a mile: Acushla, 96; Glen Lake, 97; Monk Weyman, 98; Knight Banneret, Uterp, 102; Moroni, Tom Collins, 107.

Fifth Race—Six furlongs: Triaditsa, 99; Silver Coin, 102; Weideman, Ida Ledford, Lady Curzon, Avatar, 104; Midsummer, 107; Joe Martin, 115.

Sixth Race—Seven-eighths of a mile selling: Dick Furber, 98; Blocker, Dock Farrish, 100; Dousterswivel, Dandy H, 103; Old Fox, Good Night, [illegible], Orion, Isis, [illegible], 105; Scrivener, Velay, 106; [illegible], 117.

Keep Dry and Save Doctors' Bill;
No Better Time Than Now To Buy a
RUBBER COAT, MACKINTOSH, OIL COAT
—OR A PAIR OF—
RUBBER BOOTS
A Large Assortment of Wet Weather Goods and Everything Else Made of Rubber at
The Piedmont Rubber Co.,
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
41 PEACHTREE ST.

AT BENNING.

TALENT PLAYING IN LUCK; FOUR WINNERS ARE NAMED

Washington, December 3.—There was good sport again today at Benning, although the races were without special incident. In four events the fields were large, and again today four favorites won. Weather cloudy and raw, but the attendance was good. Summary:

FIRST RACE—Selling, seven furlongs: Fluke, 94 (H. Michaels), even, won; Federalist, 94 (Hewitt), 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Uncle Josh, 99 (J. Slack), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:30 1-5. Give and Take, Decimal, Captain January, Sylvan Dell and Directum ran.

SECOND RACE—Five and half furlongs: Provost, 97 (Richards), 4 to 1, won; Velasquez, 107 (McCue), 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Timothy Foley, 110 (T. Burns), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:10 3-5. King Brook, Pan, James J. Corbett, Micou, Golden Bey, Woodspike, Fresnal ran. School Master started, but bled at the nose and failed to finish.

THIRD RACE—Mile and fifty yards: Sentry, 98 (J. Slack), 5 to 2, won; Amorita, 98 (Booker), 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Blue Skin, 95 (Brien), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:49 1-5. Toluca, Humboldt, Lancewood, Harry McCoun and San Luis ran.

FOURTH RACE—Selling, six furlongs: Rabunta, 92 (Brennan), 4 to 1, won; King's Favorite, 89 (Brien), 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lambkin, 84 (Gannon), 60 to 1, third. Time, 1:17 1-5. Lady Hayman, Flaneur, Historian, Rubens, The Brother, Lillian Hoffman and Obey ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, one and one-sixteenth miles: McLeod of Dare, 115 (T. Burns), 7 to 10, won; Charawind, 107 (McCue), 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Evelyn Byrd, 107 (Miles), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:52 4-5. Charles Estes, Judge Magee and Hold Up ran.

SIXTH RACE—Mile and 100 yards: Spurs, 104 (Brien), 3 to 5, won; Holbrook, 107 (J. Slack), 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Bondman, 107 (Miles), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:53 3-5. Beverage and Give and Take ran.

Entries at Benning for Today.

First Race—Handicap, six and one-half furlongs: Charentus, 126; Maribert, 118; Speedmas, 117; Huitzilopochtle, 112; Prince Richard, Midnight Chimes, 104; Geoffrey, 102; Mordelmo, 100; Carbuncle, 116.

Second Race—Five furlongs: Dactyl, Zenaide, Alline Abbott, Welsh Girl, Infallible, I Know, Protege, Callimoor, Anna Darling, Dum Dum, Hollow Wood, Courtsey, Beggar Lady, 100.

Third Race—Mile and fifty yards: The Outcast, Osceola, The Hawk, Charley Moore, 100; The Driver, 110, and Tenderloin, 100, coupled.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs: Lillian Hoffman, Blue Skin, Albert Enright, Lady Padden, The Rogue, 102; Sadie S, Waterton, Dandy Boy, Edgefield, Quite Right, Sentry, 105; The Rhymer, 108.

Fifth Race—Selling, mile and 100 yards: Momentum, 105; Templar, 97; Bondman, 99; J. H. Sloan, 94; Tyrshena, 99; West Baden, 103; Olive Order, Decimal, 86; Ringleader, 89.

Sixth Race—Handicap, one and three-quarters mile on the flat: Sir Hubert, 128; Draughtsman, 122; McFonso, 114; Magic, 112; Silver Fox, 110; Gould, 107; The Driver; Bellamy, Breach of Promise, 105; Sacket, 103; Bosphorus, 102; Facile, 100; Sir Dick, 95; Shinfane, 97.

NEW ORLEANS.

TWO FAVORITES IN FRONT; POOLE AND SIMONS FINED

New Orleans, December 3.—Drizzling rain throughout the night and today made the track heavy this afternoon. Obsidian and Jim W. were the only winning favorites. As the result of a violent quarrel, after the racing on Saturday, during which weapons were drawn, but not used, the stewards today fined George W. Poole $200 and H. Simons $100. The quarrel took place within the race track inclosure, but was stopped by bystanders before serious results ensued. Summary:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Grey John, 106 (Dupee), 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won, driving by a neck; Dousterswivel, 109 (N. Hill), 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Alvin W, 109 (J. Jones), 5 to 1, third. Time 1:21½. Sister Fox, Musket, Command, Governor John, Eight Bells, Colonel Cassidy and Frank Ireland also ran.

SECOND RACE—Five and a half furlongs, selling: Tea Gown, 104 (T. Kane), 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won, driving by a neck; W. J. Deboe, 107½ (Mitchell), 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Senator Joe, 108 (McQuade), 5 to 1, third. Time 1:13¾. Merriman, Zack Phelps, Fleche d'Or, Divonne, Add and Krewer also ran.

THIRD RACE—Seven furlongs, selling: Olekma, 99 (C. Booker), 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, won, all out by a head; Sallie J, 102 (Boland), 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Brown Vail, 104 (C. Murhpy), 5 to 1, third. Time 1:35½. Seguranca, Diana Fonso, Elsmore and Bush Hughes also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Mile, handicap: Obsidian, 107½ (Mitchell), 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, won, all out by a neck; Woodtrice, 100½ (May), 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Glen Lake, 97½ (Dale), 4 to 1, third. Time 1:49. Hylo also ran.

FIFTH RACE—One mile, selling: Uncle Bill, 111 (Mitchell), 3 to 1 and even, won cleverly by a length; Ben Chance, 105 (Narvaez), 3½ to 1 and even, second; Lovable, 102 (Ransom), 2 to 1, third. Time 1:51½. Miss Loretta, Rodd, Yoloco and Kildare also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, six furlongs: Jim W., 109 (McJoynt), 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won, driving by a length; Locust Blossom, 106 (J. Walsh), 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Eitholin, 110 (Boland), 6 to 1, third. Time 1:20¾. Acushla, Candleblack, Jim Gore II, Quaver, Ignis, Chiffon and Charlie Daniels also ran.

STATE PRESS ON THE NEW DEPOT

Continued from Second Page.

should build the depot.—R. N. R. Bardwell, editor Talbotton (Ga.) New Era.

Public Needs Demand Depot.

Editor Constitution—The Chipley Enterprise favors the building of the proposed depot, not only because Atlanta and the state's railroad need it, but also because it is sorely needed by the traveling public entering, as one must, through the Gate City.—Charles Stout, editor Chipley Enterprise.

Should Be Encouraged.

Editor Constitution—I cannot see why anybody would even think of objecting to the proposed depot in Atlanta. I think the move is a good one and a wise one on the part of the projectors, and any business man or men that possess any business foresight ought to encourage the move. Let us have the depot on the terms suggested.—E. Z. Byrd, editor Blackshear Times.

Opposes Business Enterprise.

Editor Constitution—I am heartily in favor of anything tending to advance the material interests of any city or county in Georgia. I do not believe it to properly come within the province of state government to erect buildings to lease to railroads or other corporations, or individuals, notwithstanding the promise of good returns from the investment. Therefore, think further prostitution of state government will ultimately prove injurious to the material interests of the entire state. Believe it should be the policy of the state to gradually withdraw from business enterprises, rather than to increase its adventures along lines that should be left to the citizenship, in its individual or corporate capacity. It is argued, with how much truth I am not prepared to say, that a failure to invest half a million dollars in a depot will seriously injure one of the state's enterprises. According to that, one investment necessitates a further investment to protect the first.—B. I. Thornton, editor Elberton Tribune.

Thinks It Would Be Taxed.

Editor Constitution—The Echo has opposed the building of a station in Atlanta by the state purely upon lines of principle. It looks like a very good business proposition to use the reserve fund now drawing only 2 per cent for this purpose that it may earn 6 per cent, but we hold that it is entirely wrong for the state to own any property other than that necessary for its public buildings and institutions, and certainly wrong for a fund held in reserve for another purpose to be invested in enterprises that should be owned by individuals or corporations. That 6 per cent rental sounds nice, but when we take into consideration insurance, repairs and city taxes, it does not amount to as much as it at first seems, and not a great deal, if much, more than the 2 per cent being received from depositories.—W. A. Shackelford, editor Lexington (Ga.) Echo.

Questions Constitutionality.

Editor Constitution—I am opposed to the plan of building the depot, because it is a plain violation of the constitution.—C. B. Chapman, editor Sandersville Progress.

Leave It to Legislature.

Editor Constitution—Our knowledge of the details of the state's property is too meager for an intelligent opinion on the advisability of building a new depot with the state's funds. We will leave the matter to those whom we have sent to represent us.—H. D. Smith, editor Vienna Progress.

Nugget Opposes It.

Editor Constitution—In reference to the question of the state building a depot in Atlanta, will say that we are opposed to it, having frequently expressed ourselves heretofore.—W. B. Townsend, editor Dahlonega Nugget.

Thinks It a Special Favor.

Editor Constitution—Atlanta has no more right to special favors in the way of a depot to be built by state funds than any other section. The fact is the sinking fund nor any other fund belonging to the state ought to go that way for any place.—Harlem Sentinel, G. M. Atkinson, editor.

Questions Constitutionality.

Editor Constitution—I do not favor the proposition for the simple reason that it would be a violation of the constitution. That fact should bar all consideration of real or alleged advantages to accrue from such use of the funds—Sidney Lewis, editor Sparta (Ga.) Ishmaelite.

Opposed to Depot in Atlanta.

Editor Constitution—The Liberal-Enterprise is opposed to the state putting $350,000 or any other sum, into building a new depot in Atlanta.—Moye & Morris, editors Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise.

A Matter of Business.

Editor Constitution—The fact that Atlanta is the southern terminus of the state's great railroad property has very little to do with the principal involved. It is not a political question, but purely a matter of business. Will the state see her property depreciate, or will she improve it and greatly enhance the value of it—receiving back in rental from the railroads what she puts into the improvement? It is not an Atlanta enterprise, but really affects one part of the state as much as another. It would be folly for us to let our most valuable property go to waste simply because it happens to be located in Atlanta.—Winder (Ga.) Democrat.

N .P. PRATT LABORATORY

Occupying our own buildings, Auburn Avenue, corner Courtland. ANALYTICAL AND ASSAY DEPARTMENT: Smelter, Umpire and Control assays on ores of Gold, Silver, Copper, etc.
Analyses of Fertilizers, Iron Ores, Clays, Ochres, Mineral Waters and all commercial products.
Will handle samples of any size and weight.
Telephones 1621—Bell and Standard.

KIN-HEE

Coffee as you like it. The Kin-Hee Coffee Pot is economical. It saves 25 per cent of the coffee. You can make coffee in one minute. Cleanest for health and sanitary reasons—the best. The coffee requires no boiling. You will never regret buying a Kin-Hee Coffee Pot after using it once.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co

ROOT WANTS LOT OF CASH.

Secretary of War Forwards His Estimates to House.

Washington, December 3.—The secretary of war forwarded today to the house committee on appropriations a comparative statement of war department estimates for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902, together with a statement of appropriations for the current fiscal year. The estimates for 1901 amount to $185,903,551, and for 1902 amount to $171,773,855. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amount to $148,205,934.

The estimates for public works, including rivers and harbors, fortifications, etc., amounting to $25,460,665, are $183,245 more than the estimates for 1901 and $24,710,851 more than the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

LUCIUS M. LAMAR NAMED.

He and Rubens Will Probe the Cuban Postal Frauds.

Havana, December 3.—Messrs. Horatio Rubens and Lucius M. Lamar have received official appointments as special attorneys for the government in prosecuting the postoffice frauds. They will begin the preparation of the cases immediately in order to bring them to trial at the earliest possible moment.

CARLOAD OF CRAZY SOLDIERS.

The Men Lost Their Minds Campaigning in Philippines.

El Paso, Tex., December 3.—Another carload of insane United States soldiers from the Philippines passed through to Washington today. The lunatics had been under guard several months in the orient before they were sent home. The prevalence of insanity among the soldiers is attributed to an intoxicant brewed by the natives, and to exposures.

May Affect Price of Lumber.

Austin, Tex., December 3.—(Special.)—Owing to the excessive high waters prevailing throughout the lumber section of the state, all the saw mills have been compelled to shut down and it is feared that the forced close down will materially affect the price of lumber.

A XMAS SUGGESTION

Kodaks and Cameras.

Nothing more acceptable for a holiday offering.

Amateur Photographic supplies of all kind.

Developing, Printing and finishing for the amateur done promptly and satisfactorily.

HERBERT W. POST,
9 W. Alabama St.

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SLAUGHTER FURNITURE SALE.

Rockers, Suits, Sideboards
Combination Bookcases
Ladies' Parlor Desks
Rugs—Your Own Price....

Leather Couches, $35.00, $40.00
Couches, Velour, $8.50 to $15.00
40c. China Matting, Laid, 25c.
Dining Tables, $3.00 to $35.00
Wardrobes, Glass Door, $30.00, $35.00 and $40.00.

No. 7 Wood, $12.50; No. 8 Wood, $15.00.
No. 7 Coal, $15.00; No. 8 Coal, $17.50.

TEN YEAR GUARANTEED COOK STOVES, WITH WARE.

O'FARRELL FURNITURE CO.
79 WHITEHALL STREET.

There is no end of
Old Virginia Cheroots
to waste, as there is no finished end to cut off and throw away. When you buy three Old Virginia Cheroots for five cents, you have more to smoke, and of better quality, than you have when you pay fifteen cents for three Five Cent cigars.

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FROM KELLEY, THE JEWELER, AND SAVE MONE

FRANCHISES ARE NOW APPROVED

Council Adopted All Reports of Electric Railway Committee.

FORREST AVENUE GETS LINE

The Forrest Avenue Matter Was Postponed, but Because of a Notice To Reconsider, Council Adopted the Ordinance Yesterday.

A notice of a motion to reconsider action upon ordinances giving street railway franchises to the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company was the cause of councilmanic action upon the Forrest avenue ordinances yesterday afternoon.

The notice of a motion to reconsider was given by Councilmen Thompson and Grady and was stated after the members of council had voted to postpone action upon the Forrest avenue ordinance until next Thursday morning. As soon as the notice of reconsideration was given council reconsidered its action in postponing until next Thursday and put the Forrest avenue ordinance upon its second reading. A few moments later favorable action was taken upon it.

The notice of reconsideration stands, however, and the Forrest avenue ordinance, with all others giving franchises to the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company, will be held up for two weeks. It is the intention, however, to assemble the aldermanic board in special session directly after the next meeting of council and it is probable that within two weeks from today the official signature of the mayor will be given the ordinances.

The discussion yesterday was upon three of the ordinances. As was expected, the Forrest avenue matter provoked a debate, and as was also expected the Windsor street ordinance was discussed. The other debate was upon the Cain street ordinance, which every one thought would be adopted without serious opposition.

Upon the Cain street ordinance Councilman Grady desired placing an amendment, providing for payment to the city for the use of the street. He said he thought it time the city should demand payment for the use of its streets. Council refused, however, to adopt the amendment to the Cain street ordinance and Councilman Grady did not again refer to the matter during the afternoon.

The Forrest Avenue Matter.

The ordinance granting a franchise on Forrest avenue to the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company was the last read by Clerk Greene and was also the last business of the afternoon. As soon as the favorable report of the committee on electric and other railways, Alderman Johnson, chairman, had been read, Councilman Rawson announced that he had heard that both sides had not been heard from by the committee. He thought it only just to hear all argument and he therefore suggested that the matter be postponed. Councilman Holland stated that every one had been heard by the committee.

Alderman Johnson stated that while he favored the Forrest avenue franchise, he thought council should postpone action, in deference to the residents of Forrest avenue.

Councilman Minhinnett, in announcing that he opposed a postponement, declared that the wishes of all residents of the northeastern section of the city should have more weight in council than the half-dozen residents of the western end of the street, who opposed the ordinance.

Councilman Pope stated that he had not the slightest intention of opposing the passage of the ordinance unless other arguments were presented to him, but that he thought a postponement should occur. He moved that the matter be postponed for two weeks. There were several seconds.

The Argument Commences.

Alderman Kilpatrick announced that residents of the ward—about 100 were present—desired speaking upon the question of postponement. He moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of extending the privileges of the floor to them.

The first speaker was Charles Hopkins. He stated that the present council would die before the ordinance could be given to the mayor for his signature. He said if the matter was postponed for two weeks a motion or notice of a motion to reconsider could be given, which would hold the matter up until the first meeting of January. Then, said Mr. Hopkins, it would be necessary to refer the ordinance to the new committee on electric and other railways, where another fight would be necessitated. With other postponements and other notices of motions to reconsider, said Mr. Hopkins, action would be delayed, which would prevent the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company from completing the line until late in the spring or early in the summer. The company, said Mr. Hopkins, had declared its willingness to complete the line on Forrest avenue within sixty days after the mayor had signed the ordinance. Thus, said the speaker, the residents of the ward were assured good service and other conveniences during the worst part of the winter and spring.

Mr. Alexander Replies.

[illegible] Alexander replied. He stated that his side was small in number, but he believed council would agree with him in the belief that even those who are few in numbers have their rights. He said he was speaking to protest against a street car line that would destroy Forrest avenue as a residence street and which would endanger the lives and property of those who now reside there.

[illegible] Hurt protested against the announcement of Mr. Hopkins that the residents of the eastern portion of the city had been neglected. He said the ward was furnished with more street railway facilities than any other section of the city.

He announced that he thought the Boulevard was the prettiest residence section of the city, not excepting Peachtree street; that the property was more commanding and the building lots more desirable than any others in the city.

Thomas Peters addressed council, telling of the execrable service rendered to the residents of the northeastern section of the city.

This ended the discussion from citizens.

Councilman Harwell announced that he was convinced that the residents of the western end of Forrest avenue had been given every opportunity to address council, but had failed to take advantage of it. He announced that he would vote against the postponement.

The vote was taken upon the motion of Councilman Pope, which was to postpone action until the next regular meeting, and the members of the body lined up as follows:

Ayes—Aldermen Johnson and Welch and Councilmen Maddox, Rawson, Thompson, Grady, Pope and Longino—8.

Noes—Aldermen Kilpatrick and Day and Councilmen Harwell, Barrett, Holland, Minhinnett, Terry and Roy—8.

Alderman Beutell was presiding. Councilman Adams had been excused by the presiding officer and had left the council chamber. Councilman Parks, at his own request, was excused from voting, as he is a resident of Forrest avenue.

The Notice to Reconsider.

There was an error in recording the vote of Councilman Pope, and consequently the result was announced as seven ayes and nine noes. The error was at once discovered, but before Alderman Beutell could cast the deciding vote, Alderman Johnson moved to take the vote again.

Councilman Pope stated that he wished to make an amendment to his first motion. He moved that council meet again next Friday morning to consider the Forrest avenue ordinance. When he was reminded that the aldermanic board meets next Thursday, Councilman Pope withdrew all previous motions and moved that council meet next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock to consider the question. He said he intended his motion as a compromise measure.

On a viva voce vote the motion of Councilman Pope was adopted.

"Your honor," said Councilman Thompson, "I desire to give notice of a motion to reconsider all these street railway franchise ordinances at the next regular meeting of council. Councilman Grady joins me in the notice."

"Council will take note of the notice," said Alderman Beutell.

"And now, your honor," said Councilman Pope, "I moved that council reconsider its action in deciding to adjourn until next Thursday."

There were several seconds, and the action was reconsidered almost unanimously.

The Forrest avenue ordinance was at once placed upon its second reading, and several minutes later the favorable report of the committee on electric and other railways was adopted.

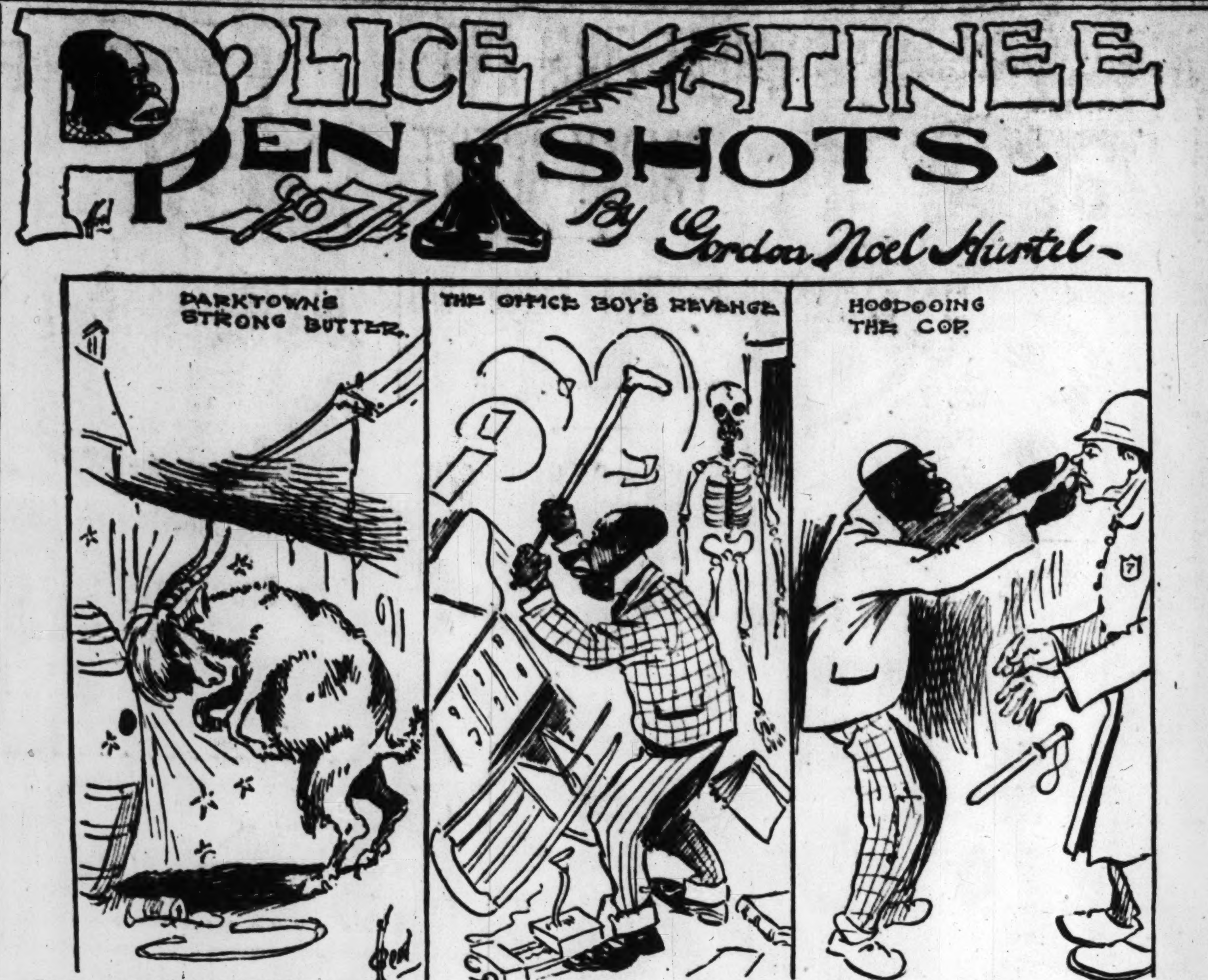
Would Make Companies Pay.

It was while the Cain street ordinance was being considered that Councilman Grady presented his amendment, which provided that the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company pay for the privilege of using the street. His amendment follows:

"Provided that the rights hereby granted shall not be effective until the value of the franchise now sought shall be determined, and their payment and the method of payment fixed and secured from the grantee."

"The amendment means," said Councilman Grady, "that we have for a number of years been giving away valuable franchises to the streets of Atlanta. The time has now arrived when we ought to commence charging for the right to run cars over our streets. The people are tired of giving away franchises, when the city could be obtaining a revenue from them. The purpose of the amendment is not to prevent the company now petitioning from obtaining the desired franchises; neither is it aimed at any of the streets now occupied by street car companies. I am heartily in favor of granting this Cain street franchise, but

Continued on Eleventh Page.



Strong Butter from Darktown.

Lew Cashman, a Darktown peddler, swung himself from the waiting room with a basket filled with imitation butter swung on his arm.

"We pulled Lew," stated an officer to the recorder, "for selling a lot of fancy grease in Darktown which he called butter."

"Slide me a ball of the grease up this way," remarked the recorder.

"Lew," said Recorder Broyles to the prisoner as he tossed the butter ball back into the basket, "I can almost hear that butter bleat. Are you a secret society man in Darktown?"

"I doan berlong ter nuttin 'cept de Concatternashun ob Corndodgers," was the reply, "butter I doan see whut dat got ter do wid de quesshun."

"Why, because you deal so much in a strong butter," said the recorder, and the Fat Policeman withdrew from the courtroom.

"Lew," the recorder continued, "it's against the law to be selling such herculean grease. If you wish to make Darktownites ride a goat, do so. That's the easiest way to get them to have more rank. Where did you get that butter, anyway?"

"I buyed hit frum er mount'in waggin frum Habbersham county," stated Lew.

"That's right," the recorder said, "it is sure sham butter."

"Den dem kentry folks oughtn't ter hab er sham t'ing jest ter sell ter pore niggers," came from Lew woefully. "I buyed forty-one pounds ob dat butter an' paid 8 cents er pound fer hit."

"Therefore Lew loses $3.28," summed up Recorder Broyles, "consequently I don't care to make the prisoner pay a fine. Hereafter, Lew, be a little more slick when making a trade. If you are going to buy goats, buy goats out and out."

"Jedge Briles," exclaimed Lew, "yer am jest er foolin' wid dis pore nigger about dem goats."

"No, I am not trying to kid you," stated the recorder. "I'll let you go without a fine, but the city will confiscate the butter balls and turn them over to the sanitary department for grease for the wagons. I understand they have ball-bearing axles."

"An' I'se free, Jedge Briles?" asked Lew as he sidled toward the door.

"Yes, you can go," replied Recorder Broyles, "but we will keep the butter shackled."

The Office Boy's Revenge.

"This is the story of 'The Fired Office Boy, or Billie Moseley's Revenge,'" remarked Recorder Broyles when a small "yaller" boy with long hair came forward.

A doctor told how he had fired Billie and how Billie went back to his office and demolished things by tearing up medical magazines and ethics and smashing the telephone.

"Billie," the recorder said to the long-haired yaller boy, "this is an awful story they are telling on you. It smacks of anarchy. We have been ruled and domineered over by our cooks too much, and now to have our office boys join our masters is a little more than we can stand. What made you go into that doctor's office and resolve yourself into a human cyclone just because you got fired?"

"I jist went inter dat office," replied the long-haired yaller boy, "ter git mer book whut I lef' in dere. I wus readin' de 'Black Beauty,' an' wus atter de book whin dey cotched me."

"Well, what smashed the telephone and wrecked the materia medicas and demolished ethics?"

"Prehaps I flinged dem books erround er leetle too hard," stated the yaller boy with flowing locks.

"I think I can properly diagnose this case," stated Recorder Broyles, "and I will prescribe a fine of $5.75 as a sort of ointment. You mustn't get into such feverish excitement just because you were fired. Always take your physic like a man, Billie. Losing your job may be a hard pill to swallow, but gulp and swash it down."

"Hain't I gwine ter git 'Black Beauty?'" wailed Billie as he was led away.

"If you don't hush up," the recorder called back to the yaller boy with long hair, "I'll give you another dose of court medicine and tell them to doctor you at the stockade."

Early Thweat as a Hypnotist.

She was just from the country. A regular Darktown Maude Muller, and she swished herself to the front with a swishishness that was rustic and hayseedy. The "kentry" belle was a witness against Early Thweat, a blooming Darktown fake.

"I meets dis cullud gemmen," stated Maude Muller, "on de streets an' es I wus er stranger in de town I axed him ter git me er leetle corn licker. I gibbed him er quarter an' he cummed back an' 'lowed dat he mus' hab er dollar ter show de perlice so ez he kin git de licker frum er blin' tagger, ez hit wus 'lecshun day. So I gibbed him de dollar an' I hain't nebber seed de gemmen ergin tell de perlice cotched him wid de munny."

The recorder motioned to Early Thweat to come a little nearer and then he asked the prisoner whisperingly:

"Early, tell me how you hypnotize an Atlanta policeman with a dollar. From what the woman says, you had to have a dollar to hold up before the officer's eyes in order to blind him while you hunted the blind tiger. The mystery of hoodooing a cop of Atlanta with a dollar needs some sidelights."

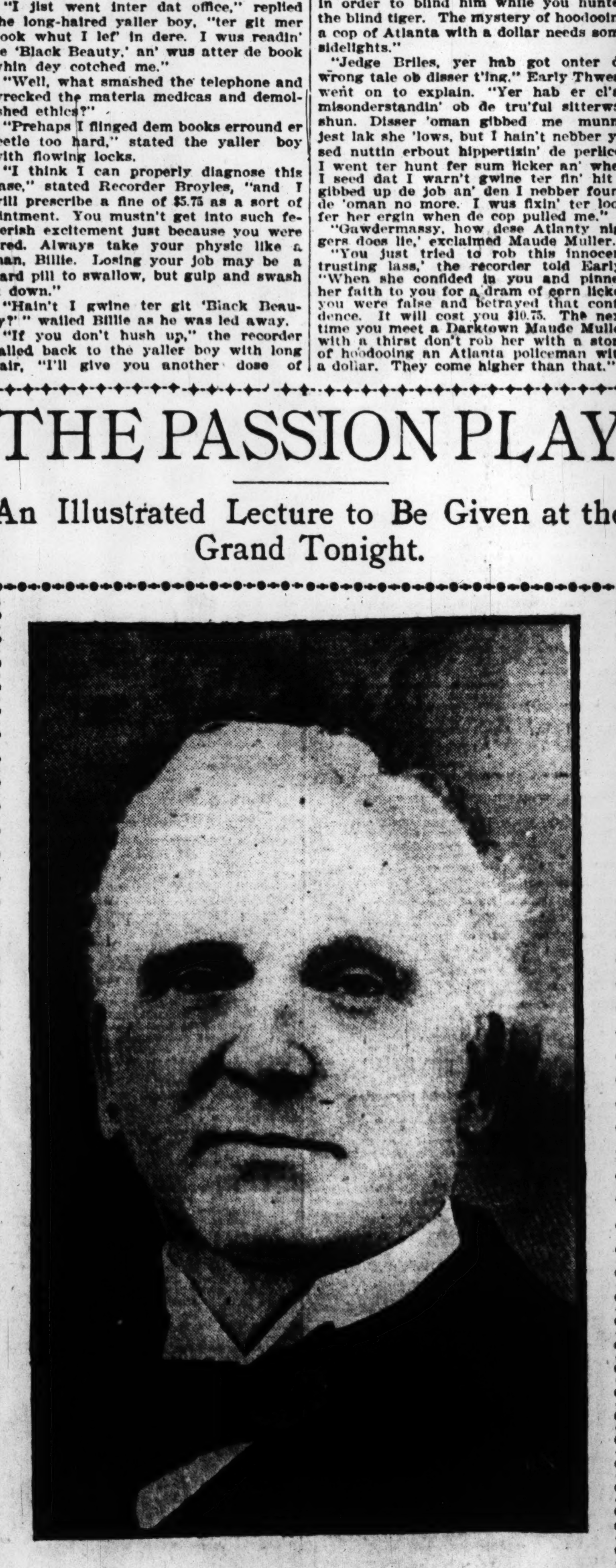
"Jedge Briles, yer hab got onter de wrong tale ob disser t'ing," Early Thweat went on to explain. "Yer hab er cl'ar misonderstandin' ob de tru'ful sitterwashun. Disser 'oman gibbed me munny jest lak she 'lows, but I hain't nebber yit sed nuttin erbout hippertizin' de perlice. I went ter hunt fer sum licker an' when I seed dat I warn't gwine ter fin' hit I gibbed up de job an' den I nebber found de 'oman no more. I wus fixin' ter look fer her ergin when de cop pulled me."

"Gawdermassy, how dese Atlanty niggers does lie," exclaimed Maude Muller.

"You just tried to rob this innocent trusting lass," the recorder told Early. "When she confided in you and pinned her faith to you for a dram of corn licker you were false and betrayed that confidence. It will cost you $10.75. The next time you meet a Darktown Maude Muller with a thirst don't rob her with a story of hoodooing an Atlanta policeman with a dollar. They come higher than that."

THE PASSION PLAY

An Illustrated Lecture to Be Given at the Grand Tonight.



DR. J. J [illegible].

The best reproduction of the famous "Passion Play" ever seen outside Oberammergau will be presented at the Grand tonight before the Atlanta Lecture Association. Dr. J. J. Lewis, who studied the production at Oberammergau, will deliver a lecture on the play and illustrate it with many beautiful pictures.

"The Passion Play" was repeated during last summer, and thousands of people from all parts of the world flocked to the village to witness it. As is well known, the play is produced only at intervals of ten years. Nothing can induce the players to repeat it oftener, nor will they leave their own town to produce the play elsewhere. Liberal offers have frequently been made to the villagers to travel over Europe and to come to America, but they have consistently declined.

Dr. Lewis gives a graphic description of the production, and his pictures of the characters are superb. The lecture gives a vivid idea of the wonderful play, and the quaint village in which it is presented.

BILL AFFECTING TECH IS FAVORED

House Committee Will Report That It Pass.

ACTION TAKEN LAST NIGHT

Howard Measure Calling for an Appropriation of $50,000 To Erect New Building for Asylum Is Also Favored.

The appropriation committee of the house, at a meeting last night, decided to recommend the passage of the Wight bill calling for an appropriation of $40,000 per year for the maintenance of the Georgia School of Technology, and also the sum of $16,000 for the establishment of an electrical department, with the proviso that Captain Lyman Hall would secure a similar sum outside. This he agreed to do.

During the committee meeting several gentlemen other than the president of the institution spoke in favor of the measure. These were Nat Harris, of Macon; C. C. Houston and Mr. Wight, the author of the bill. Little or no opposition to the bill developed during the session of the committee. Mr. Hardwick, of Washington, feared that increased appropriations would mean an increase in the tax rate of the state, and moved that the amount for the maintenance of the school be put at $30,000, the figures of last year.

Mr. Slaton, of Fulton, offered an amendment to the effect that it be made $40,000, and the measure was then favorably voted on.

The committee also reported favorably the passage of the Howard bill calling for an appropriation of $290,000 per year to maintain the state insane asylum at Milledgeville and the sum of $150,000 payable in two years to erect another house to accommodate 1,000 persons so that the present congested state of affairs might be relieved.

The bill providing for an appropriation of $5,000 to build a girls' dormitory at the state school at Dahlonega was reported upon favorably, and its passage will be recommended. The committee agreed to recommend that $22,500 be appropriated for 1901-02 for the state normal college at Athens.

This appropriation carries with it the proviso to build an adequate system of sewerage for the college, and also provides for repairs and needed additions.

The committee will meet again either this afternoon or tonight to take up other important matters.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

STANTON'S NEW BOOK,
"Songs from Dixie Land," the last and best of Frank L. Stanton's brilliant work. List price $1.25. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Mrs. E. Lewis vs. E. H. Lewis, Fulton Superior Court, Spring Term, 1901. No. 8513. To E. H. Lewis, Greeting: By order of court, you are hereby notified that on the 8th day of November, 1900, Mrs. E. Lewis filed suit, against you to annul marriage returnable to the spring term, 1901, of said court. You are hereby required to be and appear at the spring term, 1901, of said court, to be held in and for said county on the first Monday in March, 1901, then and there to answer petitioner's complaint, as in default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 10th day of November, 1900. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.
dec 4 8 jan 8 22

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.
NORTHEN & DUNSON
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.
We have an elevated Peachtree lot, 100x295, covered with an oak grove, for sale at $4,500; 500 feet frontage on Peachtree near this lot has been sold to Dr. J. M. Crawford, J. Carroll Payne and George W. Harrison. Dr. Crawford is now building. Captain Anderson has built. The others expect to erect handsome homes, and this is a great opportunity to buy a lot in the coming part of the street. If you fail to buy now you will surely regret it in the near future.
Large lot, North avenue, for a few days for less than $40 a foot.
Washington street lot, east front, for $1,000, and Georgia avenue lot, 50x190, to alley near Washington, $1,100.
If you wish to sell, buy real estate or borrow money call on Northen & Dunson. Bell telephone 2187.

FOR RENT BY
C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO,
Renting Agents, 24 Walton Street, Prudential Building.
$3,250—Will buy two 8-room houses, Piedmont ave., near Decatur st.; we can give good value in this.
$1,350—Will buy two 4-room houses, Madison ave., th[illegible] rent for $16 month.
$850—New 4-room house rented to good class negro tenants at $10 month.
$2,500—7-room house, near Pryor and desirable.
$1,000—Will buy 6-room and 4-room house that with little repairs will rent for $18 month.
This is fine weather and now is the time to come and let us show you property, vacant or improved, for rent or homes.
C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.,
24 Walton, Prudential Building.

WANTED.
to good reliable, active men to solicit Life Insurance—City or State. Experience not absolutely necessary. R. F. SHEDDEN, General Agent, The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Assets $320,000,000.

STORAGE.
SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. [illegible]

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.
TO LET—Two centrally located, nicely furnished rooms [illegible]

PLEASANT ARE THE EXPERIENCES
Of all who have become patrons of our Store and are WEARERS of our SHOES. This is not strange, because we handle nothing but perfect fitting SHOES, made from the very best selected stock, every pair being the creation of the most skilled workmen.
Our MEN'S SHOES are certainly the most complete line ever shown, and their wearing quality can't be excelled.
For perfect style, elegance in fit and easy walking, our line of Women's, Misses' and Children's SHOES will please the most exacting.
R. C. Black
SIGN BRASS TRACKS.
35 WHITEHALL STREET.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion; six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A YOUNG MAN or boy stenographer; state experience and salary expected, which must be low. "Merchandise," care Constitution.

WANTED—Two compositors, quick. Wire or write Brunswick Times-Call, Brunswick, Ga.

WANTED—A good man or woman to take charge of kitchen and dining room. Young's Hotel, 34 N. Forsyth street.

WANTED—A live boy to work in stock in wholesale house. A. R. P., care Constitution.

COOPERS—Wanted, tight barrel coopers. Address Apalachia Tannic Acid Co., Apalachia, N. C. 12-4-7t

THE CORRESPONDENCE Institute of America, Scranton, Pa., will teach young men Illustrating free; tuition payable 60 days after position is secured. Write for particulars.

ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN with first-class references wanted. Address F. J. W., this office. 12-4-2t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS of Mill Dams—The Norris Cotton Mills Co., Cateechee, S. C., is ready to contract for building dam with approximately 2,000 cubic yards stone. Bids invited. 12-4-6t tues thur sun

WANTED—Experienced commercial canvassers to solicit members for the Retail Commercial Agency in all states. Pleasant, profitable and permanent employment for qualified applicants. Special terms to state agents and a good salary to one man to travel and appoint state agents. References and bond required. A. L. C. Hurst, Waco, Tex.

WANTED at once expert mattress stitchers; good prices paid for good men; permanent employment. Dexter Broom & Mattress Co., Pelzer, S. C. 11 15 30t

YOUNG MEN—Our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED—Female.

EXPERIENCED whip platters at once. Address P. O. Box 505.

LADY PARTNER with $500 to invest, contract to last eight months or more; nice home for one who has no incumbrances. Opportunity, Constitution.

WANTED—A good cook; wages $12 per month. Apply The Martin & Hoyt Co., Forsyth and Peters street, or 50 Richardson street.

A LADY graduate says: "Before entering Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College, I could not have earned $20 per month. I am now receiving a salary of $1,000 per year."

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position, or working interest, by a first-class pharmacist with best reference from present and former employers. Address "Ph. G.," Constitution. 12-3-3t tues thur sun

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—1,000 sample distributors at once; good pay; steady employment; experience unnecessary. Kaska Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

AGENTS on salary or commission. The greatest agents' seller ever produced, every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 46, LaCrosse, Wis. 12-2t-sun-sat

BOARDERS WANTED.

GENTLEMEN or couple can secure handsome rooms and fine table board at 313 Peachtree st. Stand. Phone 1270.

BRAND NEW, extra fine Domestic sewing machine at a bargain price. Weitzell & Singer, 91-93 North Pryor street.

PARTIES wanting good board at reasonable rates in steam-heated house, can find same at most homelike house in city; hotel service. Standard 'phone 683. Hotel Alhambra, Peachtree street. 11-29-6t

THE "Bon Air," 384 Peachtree street, an ideal, homelike family hotel, superbly located; orchestral music weekly. Reasonable rates.

BOARD WANTED.

NICE GIRL WANTS BOARD in private family; close in. Address Box 108, city.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By first-class tenant completely furnished house, 8 or 10 sleeping rooms, for six months or one year. References exchanged. E. E. P., 609 Temple Court. mon tues wed

WANTED—Columbia dental chair; must be in good order and cheap for cash. Address with particulars and price, Philadelphia Dental Rooms, 36½ Whitehall street.

WANTED—Everybody who is interested in typewriters to examine the new ball bearing bar lock. The latest, up to date machine on the market. All makes of machines repaired. G. W. Woodin, mgr., [illegible] Peachtree st. [illegible] sun tues thur

Money To Loan on Furniture.

PRIVATE PARTY has money to loan on pianos or other good personal security in small or large amounts for short time without removal. Strictly confidential. [illegible]

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A man with $12,000 to $15,000 to take interest in established office business now paying $6,000 a year profit; could be increased to $8,000; will not require personal services of the investor unless they desire; will bear strict investigation. K., care Constitution. 11-29-4t

BOND issues guaranteed. We also furnish high-grade securities which can be deposited with any trust company to provide for payment of bonds at maturity. If you contemplate a new enterprise or desire to expand an old one, if your stocks and bonds do not sell readily, communicate with us. We can give them a value that will make them easily marketable. Highest references furnished. E. A. Bigelow & Co., Financial Agents, suite 519, 184 La Salle St., Chicago.

THE Advertiser, a company engaged in the manufacture of machinery used in cotton seed oil mills, fertilizer factories and factories in general, expects to open a mechanical engineering office in Atlanta about the first of the year. We will require desk room for the use of our representative and would like to arrange for the use of telephone and stenographer. We prefer to be associated with some one doing business with the same general line of customers. Address answer, giving full particulars, in care of Constitution office.

$900, part cash, will buy 100 acres on railroad and river, near large town, suitable for truck, poultry, stock or fruit, well watered. Pecans would be a good investment. Address Lock Box 71, Hartwell, Ga. 12-3 2t

FOR SALE—Drug store doing a good business. No cut rate. Address C. T. Kidd, Hawkinsville, Ga. 12 3 4t

FOR SALE—Saw mill and complete outfit and 500 acres of good pine timber. For prices, address G. S. & L. C. Waller and D. W. James, Blakeley, Ga. 12-1 6t sat mon tue thur fri

FOR SALE—An old established and prosperous hardware business in a city (near Atlanta) having 10,000 inhabitants. Will invoice $6,500. Only one other strictly hardware house in the city. This is a rare opportunity. The party wishes to retire from business. D., care Constitution. 11-28 7t

MONEY TO LOAN.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple court.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

SALARIED PEOPLE and retail merchants furnished money without security; [illegible] payments. Tolman, 534 Austell building. 5-3-12m

5 AND 5½ per cent money to lend on improved city real estate. Southern Banking and Trust Co., 13 E. Alabama St.

STRAIGHT loans and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission. H. S. McCandless, 9 East Alabama street.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. Second floor front Gould building.

LOANS made on diamonds, watches and jewelry; strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry and Loan Co., 10 Peachtreet St. 10 19 tf

SEVERAL thousand dollars in amounts to suit for immediate loans on Atlanta property; no commission. W. P. Pattillo. 11-29—3t

PERSONAL.

WRITE for German Rheumatic Cure, 83½ Marietta street, room 11, Atlanta, Ga. The best liniment for all pains. 12-3-7t

WE FURNISH competent teachers to schools and colleges free of charge. We have good places for good teachers. Send stamp for particulars. International Teachers' Agency, Conover, N. C.

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c, stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. Ask your druggist. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 6-28 thur sun [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

'PHONE 87 for western meat, pork, sausage, chickens, eggs, butter, fish and oysters. Thomas & Garner, 128 Peachtree street. 11 7 6m

FOR RENT—Stores.

TO LET—40 Peachtree, fine building, four floors, fronts two streets, has elevator, etc. Edwin P. Ansley, 12 East Alabama.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

8-R H., Love street, close to Washington street; all modern, a nice place, only per month $18. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad street.

SEND for weekly rent bulletin, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 N. Broad.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Farm of [illegible] on Oconee river and Georgia railroad, at Blue Springs station, suitable for cotton and grain or stock and cattle raising. Would sell, rent or accept good paper. Will pay 15 to 25 per cent on investment, or would give security deed with [illegible] per cent interest, payable annually for a loan. Address W. H. Arnold, Lithonia, Ga.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR PURE Georgia wines call at Jansen's Wine depot, 108 Edgewood avenue or 'phone, Bell 2871; Standard 1136. 12 2 1m

LOW RENT, low prices, see our fine line of watches at lowest prices in city. McDuffie & Heath, jewelers, 73 Whitehall.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing leads in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern [illegible], Austell building, Atlanta.

FRANCHISES ARE NOW APPROVED

Council Adopted All Reports of Electric Railway Committee.

FORREST AVENUE GETS LINE

The Forrest Avenue Matter Was Postponed, but Because of a Notice To Reconsider, Council Adopted the Ordinance Yesterday.

A notice of a motion to reconsider action upon ordinances giving street railway franchises to the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company was the cause of councilmanic action upon the Forrest avenue ordinance yesterday afternoon.

The notice of a motion to reconsider was given by Councilmen Thompson and Grady and was stated after the members of council had voted to postpone action upon the Forrest avenue ordinance until next Thursday morning. As soon as the notice of reconsideration was given council reconsidered its action in postponing until next Thursday and put the Forrest avenue ordinance upon its second reading. A few moments later favorable action was taken upon it.

The notice of reconsideration stands, however, and the Forrest avenue ordinance, with all others giving franchises to the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company, will be held up for two weeks. It is the intention, however, to assemble the aldermanic board in special session directly after the next meeting of council and it is probable that within two weeks from today the official signature of the mayor will be given the ordinances.

The discussion yesterday was upon three of the ordinances. As was expected, the Forrest avenue matter provoked a debate, and as was also expected the Windsor street ordinance was discussed. The other debate was upon the Cain street ordinance, which every one thought would be adopted without serious opposition.

Upon the Cain street ordinance Councilman Grady desired placing an amendment providing for payment to the city for the use of the street. He said he thought it time the city should demand payment for the use of its streets. Council refused, however, to adopt the amendment to the Cain street ordinance and Councilman Grady did not again refer to the matter during the afternoon.

The Forrest Avenue Matter.

The ordinance granting a franchise on Forrest avenue to the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company was the last read by Clerk Greene and was also the last business of the afternoon. As soon as the favorable report of the committee on electric and other railways, Alderman Johnson, chairman, had been read, Councilman Rawson announced that he had heard that both sides had not been heard from by the committee. He thought it only just to hear all argument and he therefore suggested that the matter be postponed. Councilman Holland stated that every one had been heard by the committee.

Alderman Johnson stated that while he favored the Forrest avenue franchise, he thought council should postpone action, in deference to the residents of Forrest avenue.

Councilman Minhinnett, in announcing that he opposed a postponement, declared that the wishes of all residents of the northeastern section of the city should have more weight in council than the half-dozen residents of the western end of the street, who opposed the ordinance.

Councilman Pope stated that he had not the slightest intention of opposing the passage of the ordinance unless other arguments were presented to him, but that he thought a postponement should occur. He moved that the matter be postponed for two weeks. There were several seconds.

The Argument Commences.

Alderman Kilpatrick announced that residents of the ward—about 100 were present—desired speaking upon the question of postponement. He moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of extending the privileges of the floor to them.

The first speaker was Charles Hopkins. He stated that the present council would die before the ordinance could be given to the mayor for his signature. He said if the matter was postponed for two weeks a motion or notice of a motion to reconsider could be given, which would hold the matter up until the first meeting of January. Then, said Mr. Hopkins, it would be necessary to refer the ordinance to the new committee on electric and other railways, where another fight would be necessitated. With other postponements and other notices of motions to reconsider, said Mr. Hopkins, action would be delayed, which would prevent the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company from completing the line until late in the spring or early in the summer. The company, said Mr. Hopkins, had declared its willingness to complete the line on Forrest avenue within sixty days after the mayor had signed the ordinance. Thus, said the speaker, the residents of the ward were denied good service and other conveniences during the worst part of the winter and spring.

Mr. Alexander Replies.

[illegible] Alexander replied. He stated that his side was small in number, but he believed council would agree with him in his belief that even those who are few in numbers have their rights. He said he was speaking to protest against a street car line that would destroy Forrest avenue as a residence street and which would endanger the lives and property of those who now reside there.

Joel Hurt protested against the announcement of Mr. Hopkins that the residents of the eastern portion of the city had been neglected. He said the ward was furnished with more street railway facilities than any other section of the city.

He announced that he thought the Boulevard was the prettiest residence section of the city, not excepting Peachtree street; that the property was more commanding and the building lots more desirable than any others in the city.

Thomas Peters addressed council, telling of the execrable service rendered to the residents of the northeastern section of the city.

This ended the discussion from citizens.

Councilman Harwell announced that he had been convinced that the residents of the western end of Forrest avenue had [illegible] every opportunity to address [illegible] but had failed to take advantage [illegible]. He announced that he would vote against the postponement.

The vote was taken upon the motion of Councilman Pope, which was to postpone action until the next regular meeting, and the members of the body lined up as follows:

Ayes—Aldermen Johnson and Welch and Councilmen Maddox, Rawson, Thompson, Grady, Pope and Longino—8.

Noes—Aldermen Kilpatrick and Day and Councilmen Harwell, Barrett, Holland, Minhinnett, Terry and Roy—8.

Alderman Beutell was presiding. Councilman Adams had been excused by the presiding officer and had left the council chamber. Councilman Parks, at his own request, was excused from voting, as he is a resident of Forrest avenue.

The Notice to Reconsider.

There was an error in recording the vote of Councilman Pope, and consequently the result was announced as seven ayes and nine noes. The error was at once discovered, but before Alderman Beutell could cast the deciding vote, Alderman Johnson moved to take the vote again.

Councilman Pope stated that he wished to make an amendment to his first motion. He moved that council meet again next Friday morning to consider the Forrest avenue ordinance. When he was reminded that the aldermanic board meets next Thursday, Councilman Pope withdrew all previous motions and moved that council meet next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock to consider the question. He said he intended his motion as a compromise measure.

On a viva voce vote the motion of Councilman Pope was adopted.

"Your honor," said Councilman Thompson, "I desire to give notice of a motion to reconsider all these street railway franchise ordinances at the next regular meeting of council. Councilman Grady joins me in the notice."

"Council will take note of the notice," said Alderman Beutell.

"And now, your honor," said Councilman Pope, "I moved that council reconsider its action in deciding to adjourn until next Thursday."

There were several seconds, and the action was reconsidered almost unanimously.

The Forrest avenue ordinance was at once placed upon its second reading, and several minutes later the favorable report of the committee on electric and other railways was adopted.

Would Make Companies Pay.

It was while the Cain street ordinance was being considered that Councilman Grady presented his amendment, which provided that the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company pay for the privilege of using the street. His amendment follows:

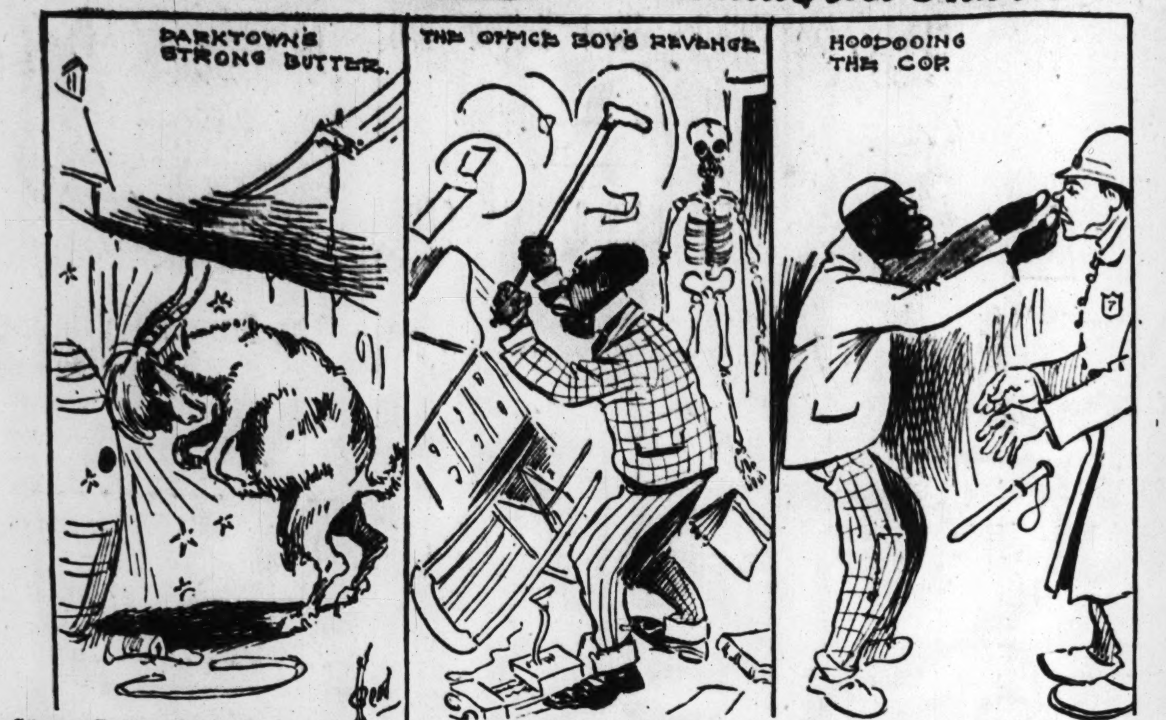
"Provided that the rights hereby granted shall not be effective until the value of the franchise now sought shall be determined, and their payment and the method of payment fixed and secured from the grantee."

"The amendment means," said Councilman Grady, "that we have for a number of years been giving away valuable franchises to the streets of Atlanta. The time has now arrived when we ought to commence charging for the right to run cars over our streets. The people are tired of giving away franchises, when the city could be obtaining a revenue from them. The purpose of the amendment is not to prevent the company now petitioning from obtaining the desired franchises; neither is it aimed at any of the streets now occupied by street car companies. I am heartily in favor of granting this Cain street franchise, but

Continued on Eleventh Page.

POLICE MATINEE PEN SHOTS

By Gordon Noel Hurtel



Strong Butter from Darktown.

Lew Cashman, a Darktown peddler, swung himself from the waiting room with a basket filled with imitation butter swung on his arm.

"We pulled Lew," stated an officer to the recorder, "for selling a lot of fancy grease in Darktown which he called butter."

"Slide me a ball of the grease up this way," remarked the recorder.

"Lew," said Recorder Broyles to the prisoner as he tossed the butter ball back into the basket, "I can almost hear that butter bleat. 'Are you a secret society man in Darktown?'"

"I doan berlong ter nuttin 'cept de Concatternashun ob Corndodgers," was the reply, "butter I doan see whut dat got ter do wid de quesshun."

"Why, because you deal so much in a strong butter," said the recorder, and the Fat Policeman withdrew from the courtroom.

"Lew," the recorder continued, "it's against the law to be selling such herculean grease. If you wish to make Darktownites ride a goat, do so. That's the easiest way to get them to have more rank. Where did you get that butter, anyway?"

"I buyed hit frum er mount'in waggin frum Habbersham county," stated Lew.

"That's right," the recorder said, "it is sure sham butter."

"Den dem kentry folks oughtn't ter hab er sham t'ing jest ter sell ter pore niggers," came from Lew woefully. "I buyed forty-one pounds ob dat butter an' paid 8 cents er pound fer hit."

"Therefore Lew loses $3.28," summed up Recorder Broyles, "consequently I don't care to make the prisoner pay a fine. Hereafter, Lew, be a little more slick when making a trade. If you are going to buy goats, buy goats out and out."

"Jedge Briles," exclaimed Lew, "yer am jest er foolin' wid dis pore nigger about dem goats."

"No, I am not trying to kid you," stated the recorder. "I'll let you go without a fine, but the city will confiscate the butter balls and turn them over to the sanitary department for grease for the wagons. I understand they have ball-bearing axles."

"An' I'se free, Jedge Briles?" asked Lew as he sidled toward the door.

"Yes, you can go," replied Recorder Broyles, "but we will keep the butter shackled."

The Office Boy's Revenge.

"This is the story of 'The Fired Office Boy, or Billie Moseley's Revenge,'" remarked Recorder Broyles when a small "yaller" boy with long hair came forward.

A doctor told how he had fired Billie and how Billie went back to his office and demolished things by tearing up medical magazines and ethics and smashing the telephone.

"Billie," the recorder said to the long-haired yaller boy, "this is an awful story they are telling on you. It smacks of anarchy. We have been ruled and domineered over by our cooks too much, and now to have our office boys join our masters is a little more than we can stand. What made you go into that doctor's office and resolve yourself into a human cyclone just because you got fired?"

"I jist went inter dat office," replied the long-haired yaller boy, "ter git mer book whut I lef' in dere. I wus readin' de 'Black Beauty,' an' wus atter de book whin dey cotched me."

"Well, what smashed the telephone and wrecked the materia medicas and demolished ethics?"

"Prehaps I flinged dem books erround er leetle too hard," stated the yaller boy with flowing locks.

"I think I can properly diagnose this case," stated Recorder Broyles, "and I will prescribe a fine of $5.75 as a sort of ointment. You mustn't get into such feverish excitement just because you were fired. Always take your physic like a man, Billie. Losing your job may be a hard pill to swallow, but gulp and swash it down."

"Hain't I gwine ter git 'Black Beauty?'" wailed Billie as he was led away.

"If you don't hush up," the recorder called back to the yaller boy with long hair, "I'll give you another dose of court medicine and tell them to doctor you at the stockade."

Early Thweat as a Hypnotist.

She was just from the country. A regular Darktown Maude Muller, and she swished herself to the front with a swishishness that was rustic and hayseedy. The "kentry" belle was a witness against Early Thweat, a blooming Darktown fake.

"I meets dis cullud gemmen," stated Maude Muller, "on de streets an' ez I wus er stranger in de town I axed him ter git me er leetle corn licker. I gibbed him er quarter an' he cummed back an' 'lowed dat he mus' hab er dollar ter show de perlice so ez he kin git de licker frum er blin' tagger, ez hit wus 'leeshun day. So I gibbed him de dollar an' I hain't nebber seed de gemmen ergin tell de perlice cotched him wid de munny."

The recorder motioned to Early Thweat to come a little nearer and then he asked the prisoner whisperingly:

"Early, tell me how you hypnotize an Atlanta policeman with a dollar. From what the woman says, you had to have a dollar to hold up before the officer's eyes in order to blind him while you hunted the blind tiger. The mystery of hoodooing a cop of Atlanta with a dollar needs some sidelights."

"Jedge Briles, yer hab got onter de wrong tale ob disser t'ing," Early Thweat went on to explain. "Yer hab er cl'ar misonderstandin' ob de tru'ful sitterwashun. Disser 'oman gibbed me munny jest lak she 'lows, but I hain't nebber yit sed nuttin erbout hippertizin' de perlice. I went ter hunt fer sum licker an' when I seed dat I warn't gwine ter fin' hit I gibbed up de job an' den I nebber found de 'oman no more. I wus fixin' ter look fer her ergin when de cop pulled me."

"Gawdermassy, how dese Atlanty niggers does lie,' exclaimed Maude Muller.

"You just tried to rob this innocent trusting lass,' the recorder told Early. "When she confided in you and pinned her faith to you for a dram of corn licker you were false and betrayed that confidence. It will cost you $10.75. The next time you meet a Darktown Maude Muller with a thirst don't rob her with a story of hoodooing an Atlanta policeman with a dollar. They come higher than that."

THE PASSION PLAY

An Illustrated Lecture to Be Given at the Grand Tonight.

DR. J. J. LEWIS.

The best reproduction of the famous "Passion Play" ever seen outside Oberammergau will be presented at the Grand tonight before the Atlanta Lecture Association. Dr. J. J. Lewis, who studied the production at Oberammergau, will deliver a lecture on the play and illustrate it with many beautiful pictures.

"The Passion Play" was repeated during last summer, and thousands of people from all parts of the world flocked to the village to witness it. As is well known, the play is produced only at intervals of ten years. Nothing can induce the players to repeat it oftener, nor will they leave their own town to produce the play elsewhere. Liberal offers have frequently been made to the villagers to travel over Europe and to come to America, but they have consistently declined.

Dr. Lewis gives a graphic description of the production, and his pictures of the characters are superb. The lecture gives a vivid idea of the wonderful play, and the quaint village in which it is presented.

BILL AFFECTING TECH IS FAVORED

House Committee Will Report That It Pass.

ACTION TAKEN LAST NIGHT

Howard Measure Calling for an Appropriation of $50,000 To Erect New Building for Asylum Is Also Favored.

The appropriation committee of the house, at a meeting last night, decided to recommend the passage of the Wight bill calling for an appropriation of $40,000 per year for the maintenance of the Georgia School of Technology, and also the sum of $16,000 for the establishment of an electrical department, with the proviso that Captain Lyman Hall would secure a similar sum outside. This he agreed to do.

During the committee meeting several gentlemen other than the president of the institution spoke in favor of the measure. These were Nat Harris, of Macon; C. C. Houston and Mr. Wight, the author of the bill. Little or no opposition to the bill developed during the session of the committee. Mr. Hardwick, of Washington, feared that increased appropriations would mean an increase in the tax rate of the state, and moved that the amount for the maintenance of the school be put at $30,000, the figures of last year.

Mr. Slaton, of Fulton, offered an amendment to the effect that it be made $40,000, and the measure was then favorably voted on.

The committee also reported favorably the passage of the Howard bill calling for an appropriation of $290,000 per year to maintain the state insane asylum at Milledgeville and the sum of $150,000 payable in two years to erect another house to accommodate 1,000 persons so that the present congested state of affairs might be relieved.

The bill providing for an appropriation of $5,000 to build a girls' dormitory at the state school at Dahlonega was reported upon favorably, and its passage will be recommended. The committee agreed to recommend that $22,500 be appropriated for 1901-02 for the state normal college at Athens.

This appropriation carries with it the proviso to build an adequate system of sewerage for the college, and also provides for repairs and needed additions.

The committee will meet again either this afternoon or tonight to take up other important matters.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

STANTON'S NEW BOOK,
"Songs from Dixie Land," the last and best of Frank L. Stanton's brilliant work. List price $1.25. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta.

Coal Scuttles free with each order of one ton or more of coal. Keiley Coal and Ice Co., 'Phone 894.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Mrs. E. Lewis vs. E. H. Lewis, Fulton Superior Court, Spring Term, 1901. No. 8513. To E. H. Lewis, Greeting: By order of court, you are hereby notified that on the 8th day of November, 1900, Mrs. E. Lewis filed suit, against you to annul marriage returnable to the spring term, 1901, of said court. You are hereby required to be and appear at the spring term, 1901, of said court, to be held in and for said county on the first Monday in March, 1901, then and there to answer petitioner's complaint, as in default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 10th day of November, 1900.
G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.
dec 4 8 jan 8 22

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.
NORTHEN & DUNSON
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.
We have an elevated Peachtree lot, 100x295, covered with an oak grove, for sale at $4,500; 500 feet frontage on Peachtree near this lot has been sold to Dr. J. M. Crawford, J. Carroll Payne and George W. Harrison. Dr. Crawford is now building. Captain Anderson has built. The others expect to erect handsome homes, and this is a great opportunity to buy a lot in the coming part of the street. If you fail to buy now you will surely regret it in the near future.
Large lot, North avenue, for a few days for less than $40 a foot.
Washington street lot, east front, for $1,000, and Georgia avenue lot, 50x190, to alley near Washington, $1,100.
If you wish to sell, buy real estate or borrow money call on Northen & Dunson. Bell telephone 2187.

FOR RENT BY
C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO,
Renting Agents, 24 Walton Street, Prudential Building.
$3,250—Will buy two 8-room houses, Piedmont ave., near Decatur st.; we can give good value in this.
$1,350—Will buy two 4-room houses, Madison ave., th.. rent for $16 month.
$850—New 4-room house rented to good class negro tenants at $10 month.
$2,500—7-room house, near Pryor and desirable.
$1,000—Will buy 6-room and 4-room house that with little repairs will rent for $18 month.
This is fine weather and now is the time to come and let us show you property, vacant or improved, for rent or homes.
C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.,
24 Walton, Prudential Building.

WANTED.
to good reliable, active men to solicit Life Insurance—City or State. Experience not absolutely necessary. R. F. SHEDDEN, General Agent, The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Assets $320,000,000.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st. W. & A. R. R. Tel. [illegible]

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

TO LET—Two centrally located, nicely furnished rooms [illegible]

PLEASANT ARE THE EXPERIENCES

Of all who have become patrons of our Store and are WEARERS of our SHOES. This is not strange, because we handle nothing but perfect fitting SHOES, made from the very best selected stock, every pair being the creation of the most skilled workmen.

Our MEN'S SHOES are certainly the most complete line ever shown, and their wearing quality can't be excelled.

For perfect style, elegance in fit and easy walking, our line of Women's, Misses' and Children's SHOES will please the most exacting.

R. C. Black
SIGN BRASS TRACKS.
35 WHITEHALL STREET.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion; six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A YOUNG MAN or boy stenographer; state experience and salary expected, which must be low. "Merchandise," care Constitution.

WANTED—Two compositors, quick. Wire or write Brunswick Times-Call, Brunswick, Ga.

WANTED—A good man or woman to take charge of kitchen and dining room. Young's Hotel, 34 N. Forsyth street.

WANTED—A live boy to work in stock in wholesale house. A. R. P., care Constitution.

COOPERS—Wanted, tight barrel coopers. Address Apalachia Tannic Acid Co., Apalachia, N. C. 12-4-7t

THE CORRESPONDENCE Institute of America, Scranton, Pa., will teach young men Illustrating free; tuition payable 60 days after position is secured. Write for particulars.

ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN with first-class references wanted. Address F. J. W., this office. 12-4-2t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS of Mill Dams—The Norris Cotton Mills Co., Cateechee, S. C., is ready to contract for building dam with approximately 2,000 cubic yards stone. Bids invited. 12-4-6t tues thur sun

WANTED—Experienced commercial canvassers to solicit members for the Retail Commercial Agency in all states. Pleasant, profitable and permanent employment for qualified applicants. Special terms to state agents and a good salary to one man to travel and appoint state agents. References and bond required. A. L. C. Hurst, Waco, Tex.

WANTED at once expert mattress stitchers; good prices paid for good men; permanent employment. Dexter Broom & Mattress Co., Pelzer, S. C. 11 15 30t

YOUNG MEN—Our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED—Female.

EXPERIENCED whip platters at once. Address P. O. Box 505.

LADY PARTNER with $500 to invest, contract to last eight months or more; nice home for one who has no incumbrances. Opportunity, Constitution.

WANTED—A good cook; wages $12 per month. Apply The Martin & Hoyt Co., Forsyth and Peters street, or 50 Richardson street.

A LADY graduate says: "Before entering Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College, I could not have earned $20 per month. I am now receiving a salary of $1,000 per year."

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position, or working interest, by a first-class pharmacist with best reference from present and former employers. Address "Ph. G.," Constitution. 12-3-3t tues thur sun

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—1,000 sample distributors at once; good pay; steady employment; experience unnecessary. Kaska Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

AGENTS on salary or commission. The greatest agents' seller ever produced, every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 46, LaCrosse, Wis. 12-2t-sun-sat

BOARDERS WANTED.

GENTLEMEN or couple can secure handsome rooms and fine table board at 313 Peachtree st. Stand. Phone 1270.

BRAND NEW, extra fine Domestic sewing machine at a bargain price. Weitzell & Singer, 91-93 North Pryor street.

PARTIES wanting good board at reasonable rates in steam-heated house, can find same at most homelike house in city; hotel service. Standard 'phone 688. Hotel Alhambra, Peachtree street. 11-29-6t

THE "Bon Air," 384 Peachtree street, an ideal, homelike family hotel, superbly located; orchestral music weekly. Reasonable rates.

BOARD WANTED.

NICE GIRL WANTS BOARD in private family; close in. Address Box 108, city.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By first-class tenant completely furnished house, 8 or 10 sleeping rooms, for six months or one year. References exchanged. E. E. P., 609 Temple Court. mon tues wed

WANTED—Columbia dental chair; must be in good order and cheap for cash. Address with particulars and price, Philadelphia Dental Rooms, 36½ Whitehall street.

WANTED—Everybody who is interested in typewriters to examine the new wall bearing bar lock. The latest, up to date machine on the market. All makes of machines repaired. G. W. Woodlin, mgr., [illegible] Peachtree st. [illegible] sun tues thur

Money To Loan on Furniture.

PRIVATE PARTY has money to loan on pianos or other good personal security in small or large amounts for short time without removal. Strictly confidential. [illegible]

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A man with $12,000 to $15,000 to take interest in established office business now paying $6,000 a year profit; could be increased to $8,000; will not require personal services of the investor unless they desire; will bear strict investigation. K., care Constitution. 11-29-4t

BOND issues guaranteed. We also furnish high-grade securities which can be deposited with any trust company to provide for payment of bonds at maturity. If you contemplate a new enterprise or desire to expand an old one, if your stocks and bonds do not sell readily, communicate with us. We can give them a value that will make them easily marketable. Highest references furnished. E. A. Bigelow & Co., Financial Agents, suite 519, 184 La Salle St., Chicago.

THE Advertiser, a company engaged in the manufacture of machinery used in cotton seed oil mills, fertilizer factories and factories in general, expects to open a mechanical engineering office in Atlanta about the first of the year. We will require desk room for the use of our representative and would like to arrange for the use of telephone and stenographer. We prefer to be associated with some one doing business with the same general line of customers. Address answer, giving full particulars, in care of Constitution office.

$900, part cash, will buy 100 acres on railroad and river, near large town, suitable for truck, poultry, stock or fruit, well watered. Pecans would be a good investment. Address Lock Box 71, Hartwell, Ga. 12-3 2t

FOR SALE—Drug store doing a good business. No cut rate. Address C. T. Kidd, Hawkinsville, Ga. 12 2 4t

FOR SALE—Saw mill and complete outfit and 500 acres of good pine timber. For prices, address G. S. & L. C. Waller and D. W. James, Blakeley, Ga. 12-1 6t sat mon tue thur fri

FOR SALE—An old established and prosperous hardware business in a city (near Atlanta) having 10,000 inhabitants. Will invoice $6,500. Only one other strictly hardware house in the city. This is a rare opportunity. The party wishes to retire from business. D., care Constitution. 11-28 7t

MONEY TO LOAN.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 612 Temple court.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

SALARIED PEOPLE and retail merchants furnished money without security; easy payments. Tolman, 524 Austell building. 5-3-12m

5 AND 5½ per cent money to lend on improved city real estate. Southern Banking and Trust Co., 13 E. Alabama St.

STRAIGHT loans and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission. H. E. McCandless, 9 East Alabama street.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. Second floor front Gould building.

LOANS made on diamonds, watches and jewelry; strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry and Loan Co., 10 Peachtree St. 10 19 tf

SEVERAL thousand dollars in amounts to suit for immediate loans on Atlanta property; no commission. W. P. Pattillo. 11-29-3t

PERSONAL.

WRITE for German Rheumatic Cure, 83½ Marietta street, room 11, Atlanta, Ga. The best liniment for all pains. 12-3-7t

WE FURNISH competent teachers to schools and colleges free of charge. We have good places for good teachers. Send stamp for particulars. International Teachers' Agency, Conover, N. C.

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c, stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. Ask your druggist. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 6-28 thur sun tues

MISCELLANEOUS.

'PHONE 87 for western meat, pork, sausage, chickens, eggs, butter, fish and oysters. Thomas & Garner, 138 Peachtree street. 11 7 6m

FOR RENT—Stores.

TO LET—80 Peachtree, fine building, four floors, fronts two streets, has elevator, etc. Edwin P. Ansley, 12 East Alabama.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc

8-R H., Love street, close to Washington street; all modern, a nice place, only per month $18. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad street.

SEND for weekly rent bulletin, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 N. Broad.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Farm of [illegible] on Oconee river and Georgia railroad, at Blue Springs station, suitable for cotton and grain or stock and cattle raising. Would sell, rent or accept good partner. Will pay 15 to 25 per cent on investment, or would give security deed with [illegible] per cent interest, payable annually for a loan. Address W. H. Arnold, Lithonia, Ga.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR PURE Georgia wines call at Janson's Wine depot, 108 Edgewood avenue or 'phone, Bell 2871; Standard 1186. 12 2 1m

LOW RENT, low prices, see our fine line of watches at lowest prices in city. McDuffie & Heath, jewelers, 72 Whitehall.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing news in advance of all other sources from the [illegible] states. Southern [illegible] Austell building, [illegible]

SHARP UP TURN NEAR THE CLOSE

Market Heavy and Listless Until Late in the Day.

LOST FROM 5 TO 14 POINTS

Just Before the Close Prominent Bulls Appeared in the Pit and Bought Everything Offered, Resulting in a 10-Point Advance.

New York, December 3.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 3@7 points, being influenced by an unexpected drop of 3 points in Liverpool. It soon became evident that port and interior receipts would overtop those of a week ago and a year ago, while it was reported that southern spot markets were barely holding their own. By midday the loss had been increased to a matter of 5@14 points, the distant months being particularly weak under selling as a hedge against holdings in near months by southern and foreign parties. The commission house contingent was almost destitute of business, and an influential interest in the south and west failed to send their usual supply of orders. Soon after midday the market worked up a few points on a brief scurry of smaller room shorts for cover, started by smaller estimates than anticipated for tomorrow's receipts at New Orleans and Houston. Still later the market became heavy and listless and remained in that condition until just before the close, when prominent bulls appeared in the pit and bought up everything offered. A sheer 10-point advance resulted. As was the case during last week, the investment public was unable to harmonize the big crop movement with the small estimates and also regarded the dull trade in cotton goods as a contradiction of the generous mill consumption estimates. At the close the market was very steady with prices net 5 to 8 points higher on near months and 3 points higher to 4 points lower on far months.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, December 3.—The market for dry goods today has shown no change in condition of staple cottons. Business in printed fabrics at previous prices. Ginghams in fair demand at previous prices. Other conditions unchanged.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 9 11-16c.
Liverpool—Easier; middling 5 19-32d.
New York—Dull; middling 10 3-16c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 9 13-16c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 9⅝c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 9 11-16c.
Norfolk—Dull; middling 9⅝c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 9 9-16c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 9 13-16c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 9¾c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 9⅝c.
Houston—Steady; middling 9⅝c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 9 13-16c.

The following is the statement of receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS.		STOCK.	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Saturday	1330	790	1000	334	13854	17232
Monday	608	739	1607	925	12855	17046
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1938	1529	2607	1349	......	......

The following was the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Last Sale	Closing bid and asked
December	9 81	9 90	9 80	9 90	9 92-94
January	9 75	9 84	9 70	9 83	9 83
February	9 70	9 70	9 70	9 79	9 77-79
March	9 65	9 74	9 62	9 73	9 73-74
April	9 61	9 61	9 61	9 61	9 70-72
May	9 58	9 67	9 55	9 67	9 66-67
June	9 56	9 63	9 54	9 63	9 64-65
July	9 53	9 61	9 53	9 61	9 61-62
August	9 30	9 32	9 22	9 31	9 32-34
September	8 60	8 60	8 59	8 59	8 66-72
October	....	....	....	....	....
November	....	....	....	....	....

Futures closed very steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS.	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Saturday	48092	46432	53375	16362	797514	995176
Monday	43099	52520	51995	21056	783808	1015757
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesd'y	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	91191	98252	105370	37295	......	......

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

December	9 67	June	9 59
January	9 65	July	9 56
February	9 64	August	....
March	9 63	September	....
April	9 62	October	....
May	9 60	November	....

Futures closed steady.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, December 3—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, business moderate with prices easier; middling uplands 5 19-32; sales 10,000; American 8,000; speculation and export 500; receipts 5,000; American none.

Futures opened quiet.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
December	5 30-64	5 29	Sellers
December-January	5 26-64	5 25¼	Buyers
January-February	5 24-64	5 23	Buyers
February-March	5 22-64	5 20¼	Buyers
March-April	5 19-64	5 18¼	Sellers
April-May	5 17-64	5 16	Buyers
May-June	5 14-64	5 13¼	Sellers
June-July	5 11-64	5 10¼	Sellers
July-August	5 08-64	5 07¼	Buyers

Futures closed barely steady.

ADD LIVERPOOL AND PORT Mkts.. ....9..

New York, December 3.—Cotton dull; sales none; middling uplands 9 3-16; gulf 9 7-16; net receipts 544; gross 3,322; stock 52,651.

New Orleans, December 3.—Cotton steady; sales 4,900; middling 9 13-16; receipts 20,367; stock 297,472.

Galveston, December 3.—Cotton steady; middling 9 9-16; sales 1,000; receipts 195; stock 25,992.

Savannah, December 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; recipts 7,698; stock 102,835.

Charleston, December 3.—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; receipts 1,006; stock 20,444.

Wilmington, December 3.—Cotton firm; middling 9⅝; receipts 2,939; stock 21,032.

Norfolk, December 3.—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; sales 74; receipts 1,584; stock 30,470.

Baltimore, December 3.—Cotton nominal; middling 10¼; receipts 162; stock 12,637.

Boston, December 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅛; receipts net 3,440; gross 3,926.

Philadelphia, December 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; stock 3,775.

St. Louis, December 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 13-16; receipts 9,121; stock 61,811.

Memphis, December 3.—Cotton steady; middling 9 13-16; receipts 11,835; shipments 9,452; sales 2,700; stock 119,904.

August, December 3.—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; sales 464; receipts 1,270; stock 54,436.

Houston, December 3.—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; sales 954; receipts 17,915; stock 102,245.

C. W. Lee & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to Atlanta Cotton and Stock Exchange.

New York, December 3.—The only explanation given for a 3-point break in Liverpool this morning was that the continent was selling. The prompting influence leading to the latter's change of front was a mystery, as receipts south were comparatively light, southern markets firm, crop estimates shaping toward still smaller figures and cloth markets in firmer form. The market is off 4 to 6 points in sympathy with the down turn abroad. There is not much support in the local pit, and a slight further decline seems probable. The near months held steady for a time and then rallied several points on room covering, but later the weakness in the summer positions, due to foreign local selling, dragged the rest of the list steadily down. Late in the day the market stiffened on light buying for account of eastern mills and exporters. There were few sellers on hand at the time these orders arrived, and with scarcely an effort prices rallied 7 to 10 points. Speculation failed to quicken, however, and we see nothing in the situation to warrant predictions of additional improvement. We look for lower cables again tomorrow.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 3.—Mail advices from the continent report trade conditions as unfavorable, a general check to business being reported in all districts except France, where the business is good. Manchester did not sustain the activity of last week, and the decline in Liverpool today reflects the disappointment. Our market has been a quiet one recovering a decline in the morning with ease. None care to be short in the fact of the crop estimates, while commission houses complain of the absence of outside investment orders. August was sold by arbitrage brokers against purchases in Liverpool where the discounts on each month must result in severe losses to the holders of the stock. The movement at the interior towns shows a gain over last week, but the semi-weekly movement is reported to be about the same as last week.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter

New York, December 3.—Liverpool cables were somewhat disappointing this morning, reporting spots unchanged with futures 2 to 3-64d lower. Our market, however, failed to respond to this decline in full, opening but 3 points lower. Liverpool had in the meantime hardened and our market remained steady within a narrow range for the first half hour, when a wave of liquidation swept over the market and prices gave way 5 to 7 points. Bullish feeling asserted itself, however, in the late trading and prices reacted 12 to 14 points from the lowest. The market closed very steady at about the best of the day.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 3.—Cotton in Liverpool closed about 3-64d below Saturday's closing prices, owing to selling by the continent. This news was regarded as unfavorable and caused our market to open about 5 points lower, but it ruled steady on New Orleans and other portions of the south sending buying orders. The New Orleans crowd continue very bullish, that market showing more strength than ours. However, toward the latter part of the session we advanced 6 to 10 points, buying being principally for local account, who are expecting good Liverpool tomorrow. We are inclined to anticipate a narrow market until after the holidays, unless the government report on the 10th will contain some surprise not looked for. At the present moment it is expected to be rather bullish. Port receipts 43,099, against 52,820 last year. New Orleans expects tomorrow 16,500 to 17,500, against 11,255 last year; Houston 16,000 to 17,000, against 21,141 last year.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, December 3.—Cattle: Receipts 18,000. Generally active and strong to 10c higher. Good to prime steers $5.45@6; poor to medium $4.10@5.35; selected feders $3.50@4.25; mixed stockers $2.25@3.60; cows $2.60@4.25; heifers choice $2.65@4.65; canners $2@2.50; bulls $2.50@4.25; calves steady at $3.50@5.50. Texans: Receipts 300. Fed steers $4@4.90; grass steers $3.30@4.15; bulls $2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts 43,000. Market 2½ to 5c lower. Mixed and butchers $4.50@4.87½; good to choice heavy $4.55@4.85; light $4.50@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts 20,000. Sheep and lambs active 10 to 15c higher. Good to choice wethers $4@4.40; fair to choice mixed $3.75@4.10; western sheep $4@4.35; native lambs $4@5.50; western lambs $4.75@5.50.

St. Louis, December 3.—Cattle: Receipts 2,300, including 1,200 Texans. Market active and strong; native shipping and export steers $4.60@5.65; dressed beef and butchers' steers $3.40@5.25; steers under 1,000 pounds $3@4.75; stockers and feeders $2.35@4.40; cows and heifers $2@4.85; canners $1.25@2.75; bulls $1.60@4; Texas and Indian steers $3.20@4.55; cows and heifers $2.35@3.30.

Hogs—Receipts 8,200. Market steady for best hogs; others 5c lower. Pigs and lights $4.60@4.75; packers $4.70@4.80; butchers $4.80@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200. Market steady; native muttons $3.90@4.25; lambs $4.25@5.50; culls and bucks $2.25@4.; stockers $2.25@3.10.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, December 3.—Coffee, spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 7⅝; mild quiet; Cordova 9½@13¼. Futures opened steady at a decline of 5 points and ruled quiet all day with a weak undertone following heavy receipts at Brazilian ports and general selling. The public was not an operator. The early foreign market news was bullish, but late advices were disappointing. Private cables estimated the December Brazilian port receipts at 750,000 to 1,000,000 bags, against 1,000,000 last month. Spot demand was slack; closed steady with prices 5 to 10 points net lower; sales were 17,000 bags, including December at 6.20; January 6.25@6.30; March 6.45@6.50; May 6.55@6.60; July 6.60@6.65; September 6.70@6.75; October 6.70@6.75.

Sugar, raw firm. Refined steady.

New Orleans, December 3.—Sugar, firm; open kettle 3 7-16@3 13-16; open kettle centrifugal 3 13-16@4 3-16; centrifugal granulated 4 15-16; whites 4½@4¾; yellows 4@4¾; seconds 3@4. Molasses steady; open kettle 18@32; centrifugal 8@20. Sirup steady at 22@28.

Cotton Seed Oil and Meal.

New York, December 3.—Cotton seed oil, except for a little domestic demand here and there, remained dull and featureless with a barely steady undertone at the close. Prime crude in barrels 28½c, nominal; prime summer yellow 31½c; off summer yellow 31c; prime winter yellow 36@37½c; prime white 25c. Prime meal $26@26.50.

Available Supply Changes.

New York, December 3.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, December 1st, as compiled by the New York produce exchange, shows the following changes:
Wheat 62,179 bushels; decrease 83,000.
Corn 9,442,000 bushels; increase 738,000.
Oats 11,319,000 bushels; decrease 450,000.
Rye 1,325,000 bushels; decrease 1,100.
Barley 3,418,000 bushels; decrease 41,000.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, December 3.—Corn, spot American mixed new firm 4s 11½d; futures steady; December 5s 11½d; March 6s ⅝d.

Wheat, spot steady; No. 1 California 6s 2½d; No. 2 red western winter 5s 11⅜d; No. 1 northern spring 6s 3d.

Corn, futures steady; December 4s ⅝d; January 3s 10d; March 3s 9½d.

Fruits and Confections.

Atlanta, December 3.—Lemons, choice, $2.75@3.00; fancy $3.25@3.50. Figs, 10@11c; raisins, California 2-crown, $1.90; 3-crown, $2.25. Nuts, almonds, 15@16c; pecans, 10@11c; Brazin, 13@14c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, No. 1, 12½@13c; No. 2, 10@11c. Peanuts, Virginia, 4@5c; fancy hand-picked, 5c; Georgia, 2@3c. New York state grapes, nothing but Catawbas, 5-pound baskets, 17c. Northern apples, $3.00@3.50. Florida oranges 2.85 to 3.50.

The Metal Market.

New York, December 3.—Tin firm at $28, nominal.

Lake copper quiet at $17.

Pig iron warrants quiet and unchanged at $9.50@10.50.

Spelter easy at $4.30@4.35.

The brokers' price for lead was $4 and for copper $17.

St. Louis, December 3.—Lead dull at $4.25. Spelter dull at $4.15.

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO.,
No. 9 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.
Wholesale Dealers in Fine Whiskies.
Our Manhattan Club Rye is the best goods sold for $4.00 per gallon, and bear in mind a beautiful souvenir pocket knife goes, till 1st February next, with every order for five gallons of the whiskey.
Distillers of Stone Mountain Corn Whiskey.
Bell 'phone No. 48. Standard 'phone No. 100.

OPENED ACTIVE AT LWOER PRICES

There Were Some Notable Exceptions to Common Tendency.

PACIFIC MAIL CONSPICUOUS

President's Message Made a Device To Effect Some Movement in Steel Stocks and Tennessee Coal and Steel and Wire Declined.

New York, December 3.—Speculative activity continued rather depressed in stocks today. Business was on a diminishing scale and lacked even the isolated features of great activity and strength which gave it character on different days last week when the tendency to contract dealings was already manifest. The opening of congress and the presentation of the president's message are looked to by tradition to supply motives for moving prices, but it can hardly be said that any general influence was exercised on prices by those today. The message was made a device by professional traders to effect some movement in the at one time in Tennessee Coal of 4⅝ and in and the decline brought out considerable offerings of long stock, effecting a decline 1⅝ and 1¼ respectively. On the other hand, Sugar was fairly buoyant, rising at once time 3⅝ and closing with a gain of 2⅝. In the outside market also standard oil sold at $810, leaving all previous records far behind it. The upward rush of over 6 points in Pacific Mail was made at the opening, and was prompted by the general concurrence in the view expressed by the party leaders in Washington as to the prominent place given by the ship subsidy bill in the party programme for the session. There was quite a large short interest caused in the stock, which emphasized the rise. The same was true of Sugar, which recovered its loss with the approach of the dividend meeting. The dividend meeting, however, was postponed from today and the stock became quiet. The railroad list was extremely irregular. Baltimore and Ohio suffered sharply on account of the legal proceedings to enjoin the payment of dividend on the common stock, pending the decision of the rights of the preferred stock to share equally with the common stock in dividends over 4 per cent. There were also conspicuous stocks in the railroad list which gained sharply, including Pennsylvania as the leader. The fact that neither the gains nor the losses persisted showed the professional character of the dealings. Notwithstanding the reduced activity, there was a sharp hardening in the call money rate to 6 per cent late in the day, at which figure it required a million dollars to meet the needs of the belated borrowers who had held out for better terms, and today $350,000 went into the sub-treasury for transfer to New Orleans and $200,000 for transfer to Chicago. Such a rate of depletion of cash reserves of the banks is certain to have a marked influence on the money market.

The total stock sales today were 614,500 shares, including Atchison 15,100; Atchison preferred 16,300; Baltimore and Ohio 8,300; Chesapeake and Ohio 18,500; Chicago Burlington and Quincy 6,000; Denver and Rio Grande preferred 6,800; Louisville and Nashville 5,300; Manhattan 12,800; Minneapolis and St. Louis 6,800; Missouri Pacific 21,700; New York Central 12,700; Northern Pacific 12,100; Pennsylvania 19,800; Reading first preferred 41,600; St. Louis Southwestern 7,000; St. Louis Southwestern preferred 12,900; St. Paul 13,000; Southern Pacific 24,700; Southern Railway 33,100; Southern Railway preferred 21,452; Texas and Pacific 9,700; Union Pacific 21,200; Union Pacific preferred 4,100; American Steel and Wire 26,100; American Tobacco 12,100; Brooklyn Rapid Transit 11,600; Continental Tobacco 6,300; Federal Steel 20,800; Pacific Mail 9,000; People's Gas 9,600; Sugar 92,... Tennessee Coal and Iron 16,300; United States Leather 16,100.

Money on call firmer at 3@6 per cent; last loan at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper 4@4⅝ per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85⅝ for demand and $4.81⅝@4.81¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4.82½@4.86½; commercial bills $4.80¾@4.81¼.

Silver certificates 64@65c.
Bar silver 64⅝c.
Mexican dollars 50c.
Government bonds weak.
State bonds inactive.
Railroad bonds steady.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	39¾	Minn. & L. 2d pref.	99¼
do preferred	83¼	Missouri Pacific	60
Baltimore & Ohio	79¼	Mobile & Ohio	41¼
Canada Pacific	85¾	Mo. Kansas & Tex.	13
Canada Southern	58¼	Mo. K. & Tex. pref.	37¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	37¾	New Jersey Cent.	149½
Chic. Great West.	14¼	New York Central	142¼
C., B. & Q.	136¼	Norfolk & Western.	42¾
Chic. Ind. & L.	23¼	do preferred	81
do preferred	57¼	Northern Pacific	70¼
Chicago & East Ill.	97¼	do. preferred	82¼
Chicago & N. W.	168¼	Ontario & Western.	25
Rock Island	115¼	Oregon R. & Nav.	42
C. C. C. & St. L.	66¼	do 1st preferred	76
Colo. Sou.	6¼	Pennsylvania	142¾
do 1st preferred	42¼	Reading	19¾
do 2d preferred	20	do. 1st preferred	63¾
Del. & Hudson	115¼	do. 2d preferred	31¼
Del. L. & W.	181	Rio Grande & W.	67
Den. & Rio Grande	25¼	do. preferred	94¼
do. preferred	79¼	St. Louis & S. F.	18¼
Erie (new)	14¼	do. 1st preferred	75
do. preferred	39¼	do 2d preferred	46
Great Nor. pref.	180¼	St. L. & S. W.	16¼
Hocking Coal	15¼	do. preferred	38¼
Hocking Valley	39¾	St. Paul	127¼
Illinois Central	124¼	do. preferred	175¼
Iowa Central	20	St. P. & Omaha	120
do. preferred	46	Southern Pacific	42¾
K. C. Pitts. & Gulf		Southern Railway	18¼
Lake Erie & W.	35¼	do. preferred	67¾
do. preferred	107	Texas & Pacific	20¾
Lake Shore	210¼	Union Pacific	71¾
Louisville & Nash.	83¾	do. preferred	82
Manhattan L.	108¼	Wabash	8¼
Metro. Street Ry.	170	do. preferred	21
Mexican Central	12¼	Wheel & L.E.	10¼
Minn. & St. Louis	65	do. 2 preferred	27¾

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	138	United States	49¼
American	162	Wells Fargo	132

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	31	Int. Paper pref.	73
do. preferred	90	La Clede Gas	72
American Malting	5	National Biscuit	37¼
do. preferred	25¼	do. preferred	91¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	51¼	National Lead	19
do. preferred	95¼	do. preferred	98¼
American Spirits	1¼	National Steel	35¾
do. preferred	17	do. preferred	92
Amn. Steel Hoop	27¾	N. Y. Air Brake	168
do. preferred	75	North American Co	19¼
A. S. & W.	41¼	Pacific Coast	58
do. preferred	85¼	do. 1st preferred	88
Amn Tin. Plate	42	do. 2d preferred	67
do. preferred	86¼	Pacific Mail	47¼
American Tobacco	107¼	People's Gas	100¼
do. preferred	130	Pressed Steel Car	50¾
Anaconda Mining	49	do. preferred	82¼
Brook Rap. Tran.	72¾	Pullman Palace	201
Col. F. & Iron	51	Stand. R. & Twine	5¼
Cont. Tobacco	35¼	Sugar	133¾
do. preferred	92	do. preferred	117¼
Federal Steel	48¼	T. C. & Iron	69
do. preferred	75¼	U. S. Leather	12¾
General Electric	167	do. preferred	75
Glucose Sugar	52¼	U. S. Rubber	29
do. preferred	100	do. preferred	85¼
International Paper	23	Western Union	82¼

BONDS.

U. S. 2s ref. when is	104¾	L. & N. unified 4s	100¾
U. S. 2s reg.	[illegible]	M. K. & T. 2ds	71¾
do. 3s reg.	110	M. K. & T. 4s	94¼
do. 3s coupon	110	N. Y. Central 1sts	109¼
U. S. new 4s reg	138	N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	127¾
do. coupon	138	Northern Pac. 3s	70¼
U. S. old 4s reg	115	do. 4s	105¼
do. coupon	115	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	107
U. S. 5s reg	113¼	Nor. & West con. 4s	100
do. coupon	113¼	Oregon Nav. 1sts	111
District Col. 3 65s	[illegible]	do. 4s	104¼
Atchison gen. 4s	102¼	O. S. Line 6s	127¼
do. adj. 4s	[illegible]	do. con. 5s	116
Canada So. 2nds	[illegible]	Reading gen. 4s	92
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	[illegible]	Rio G. W. 1sts	[illegible]
do. 1st income	[illegible]	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	115
do. 2d income	[illegible]	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	127
C. & O. 4½s	[illegible]	St. Paul consols	170
do. 5s	[illegible]	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	119
Chic. & N.W. con 7s	[illegible]	do. 5s	121
do. S. F. deb. 5s	[illegible]	Sou. Pacific 4s	[illegible]
Chicago Term. 4s	[illegible]	Southern Ry. 5s	113
Col. Sou. 4s	[illegible]	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	[illegible]
D. & R. G. 1st	[illegible]	Tex. & Pacific 1sts	115
D. & R. G. 4s	100¼	do. 2nd	[illegible]
East Tenn. 1sts	[illegible]	Union Pacific 4s	107
Erie gen. 4s	[illegible]	Wabash 1sts	116
F. W. & D. C. 1sts	[illegible]	do. 2ds	[illegible]
Gen. Electric 5s	[illegible]	West Shore 4s	113
Iowa Cent. 1sts	114	Wiscon. Cent. 1sts	[illegible]
K. C. P. & G. 1sts	[illegible]	Virginia centuries	[illegible]

The Day's Trade in Stocks Reviewed.

influence of lower London. The market was unfavorably affected by the proceedings taken for a legal determination of the dividend status of Baltimore and Ohio preferred stocks, and this influence operated to some extent locally. The successful operations against many of the industrials also had an unsettling influence on the general list. The professional element sold the industrials freely in expectation of unfavorable references in president's message, which was to be published in the afternoon. There were declines of nearly 5 per cent in Tennessee Coal and Iron, 3 per cent in Steel and Wire and over 1 per cent in Federal Steel, American Smelting, Amalgamated Copper and some of the minor issues. The president's message when published was received with general satisfaction, but the rallies in the Iron and Steel group were generally very moderate. There was some tendency to recover, however, in American Tobacco and People's Gas. Sugar advanced over 3 per cent on a growing impression that a larger dividend for the quarter might be made to stockholders. Dealings then became somewhat irregular until it was definitely learned that the meeting of the directors, which had been looked for today, was not to take place. The stock closed at a recession, but materially higher than Saturday. Pacific Mail opened up 2⅝ on brighter prospects of subsidy bill. It rose 3½ further, but later reacted about 2 per cent. In the railway list decided strength was developed by St. Louis Southwestern issues and Texas Pacific. The market closed unsettled and irregular.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Closing Bid.
American Tobacco	107	108	106¾	108	107¼
Am'n Sugar Ref	130¼	134¼	130¼	133¾	133¾
Atchison	39¼	40¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
do. preferred	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¼	83¼
Balt. and Ohio	80	80¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
Brook. Rap. Tran.	72¼	73	71¾	72¼	72¾
Third Avenue	114¼	114¼	113¼	113¼	113
Bur. & Quincy	136¼	137¼	136¼	136¼	136¼
C., C., C. & St. L	67	67	66¼	66¼	66¼
Ches. & Ohio	38¼	38¼	37¾	37¾	37¾
Canada Southern	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Del. & Hudson	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Cont. Tobacco	35¼	36¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
do. preferred				92	92
Con. Gas	195¼	195¼	194¼	194¼	194¼
Gen. Electric	167¼	167¼	167	167	167
Chic. Great West	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Jersey Central	150	150	149½	149½	149½
Mo., Kan. & Tex	38	38¼	37¾	38	37¾
So. Pacific	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¾
Louisv. & Nash	83¼	84¼	83¼	83¾	83¾
Am'n. Steel Wire	43¼	43¼	40¼	41¼	41¼
Manhattan L.	108¼	109¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
Mo. Pacific	60¼	61¼	60	60¼	60
Met. Street Ry	170¼	171¼	169¾	170¼	170
National Lead					19
Northern Pacific	70¼	71¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
do. preferred	82¼	83	82¼	82¼	82¼
N. Y. Central	142¼	143¼	142¼	142¼	142¼
Northwestern	167¼	168¼	167¼	168¼	168¼
Pennsylvania	142¾	143¼	142¼	142¼	142¾
Pacific Mail	46	49¼	46	47	47¼
People's Gas	99¼	101	99¼	100¼	100¼
Reading	20	20	19¼	19¼	19¼
Rock Island	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Southern Ry	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
do. preferred	67¼	68¼	67¼	67¾	67¾
St. Paul	127¼	128¼	127	127¼	127¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	71¼	72¼	67¾	69	69
U. S. Leather com	13¼	13¼	12¼	12¾	12¾
Union Pacific	72¼	72¼	71¼	72	71¾
do. preferred	82	83¼	82	82	82
Western Union				83	82¼
Wabash pref.	21¼	21¼	21	21	21
Am'n. Cotton Oil				31¼	31
Nor. & Western	42¾	43	42	42¾	42¾
do. preferred				81¼	81
U. S. Rubber	29	29¼	28¾	29¼	29
do. preferred	85¼	86	85	86	85¼
Federal Steel	49¼	49¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
do. preferred	76¼	76¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
Illinois Central				125	124¾

*Ex-rights 1¼. †Ex-div. 1¼. ‡Ex-div. 1.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, December 3.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were fairly active and firm today, the kaiser's snub to Kruger having a favorable influence. London, however, was rather despondent over the increase of loans shown in the New York bank statement, but New York checked sales, causing a see-saw. Southern Railway securities were wanted on rumors of a deal.

Money was very plentiful for the turn of the month. The market repaid a large sum due the bank.

The bank lost £200,000 gold to Egypt.

Copper statistics for the fortnight shows a decrease of 228 tons in stock and of 178 in supplies.

The steamer Alamenda sails from Sydney today for San Francisco with £300,000 in sovereigns.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and ask quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	110	112	Aug'ta 7s L. D.	107	
Ga. 4½s, 1915	118¼	119¼	Macon 6s	116	
Savannah 5s	109	111	Columbus 5s	106	
Atl'a 8s, 1902	106	107½	Rome 5s	106	
Atl'a 7s, 1904	112	113	So. Car. 4½s	117	
Atl'a 5s, L. D.	120		New'n 6s L. D.	110	
Atl'a 5s, L. D.	112½		Chat. 5s, 1911	105	
Atl't 4½	114		Col. S. C. grd. 2s & 4s, 1910	100	
Atlanta 4s	106		Ala. Class A	103	

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	115		Atl'a & Chat. 1st 7s, 1907		117
Ga. 6s, 1922	117		Do income 6s, 1990		
Ga. Pa. 1s	123				
C. C. & A. 1st 6s 109	106				

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	215	217	A. & W. P.	130	
Southwestern	110	111	do deben.	107	108
Aug. & Sav.	109	110			

Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

New York, December 3.—The stock market opened active and generally lower, although there was some notable exceptions to the common tendency. Pacific Mail was conspicuously active in this respect, the stock advancing over 5 points in the early dealings on buying attributable to the idea that in his message to congress the president would take strong grounds in favor of the shipping subsidy bill. On the other hand, the industrial shares were rather feverish, notably the Steel stocks, on reports that the president would urge legislation looking to the placing of restrictions upon the great industrial combinations. The London market for American stocks was materially depressed, and according to the early cables the application for an injunction against the Baltimore and Ohio dividend on the common stock has created a very bad effect abroad. The Railway list opened generally lower, but it soon developed aggressive strength. Notably strong features were the Southern Railway shares, common and preferred, Southern Pacific, New York Central and Chesapeake and Ohio. The Granger shares were comparatively neglected, but were steady. The local traction shares were not actively dealt in and were generally weak, with Manhattan Railway conspicuous in the dealings. Aside from the views held in regard to the tenor of the president's message, there was little that was new engaging consideration upon the opening of business. The showing made by the banks in their weekly statement on Saturday was not regarded as encouraging, on account of the large increase in loans, but there appeared to be little resultant effect upon the market. Foreign houses dealt actively on both sides of the account. There appeared to be the usual accumulation of buying orders over Sunday in the hands of commission brokers.

Foreign Finances.

London, December 3.—Consols for money 97 9-16; consols for the account 97 15-16. Atchison 41; Illinois Central 128¼; Louisville 86¼.

Bar silver steady at 29 3-8d per ounce.

Money 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 3 15-16@4 per cent; for three months' bills 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decrease 11,680,000 marks; treasury notes decrease 480,000; other securities increase 36,880,000; notes in circulation increase 26,160,000.

Paris, December 3.—Three per cent rentes 101 francs 57½ centimes for the account.

Sensational Advance in Standard Oil.

New York, December 3.—Standard oil certificates made a sensational advance today passing the $800 mark and selling at $810, an advance of $30 for the day.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, December 3.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 39; receipts 1,061; sales 532; exports 235. Resin, firm; receipts 3,698; sales 1,002; exports 1,665; quote: A, B, C, D $1.30; E $1.35; F $1.40; G $1.45; H $1.55; I $1.65; K $1.70; M $1.80; N $1.85; windowglass $2.15; waterwhite $2.50.

Wilmington, December 3.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; prices unchanged; receipts 115 casks. Resin firm at $1.20@$1.25; receipts 350. Crude turpentine steady at $1.00@$2.40; receipts 62. Tar firm at $1.55; receipts 300.

Charleston, December 3.—Turpentine firm at 38½. Resin firm and unchanged.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, December 3.—Eggs active at 22@23c dozen. Butter active sale, fancy Jersey, 17½@20; choice, 14@16c. Live poultry dull; hens 25c; fries 12 to 14c. Dressed poultry, hens per pound, 9@10c; fries 12@13c; broilers 12@14c. Ducks 12½@14c; cocks, [illegible]. Turkeys, 11@13. Game—Rabbits, each, 8@10c; squirrels, [illegible]; birds, 12½ to 15c; opossum, [illegible]. Receipts light; fair sale. Ducks, puddle [illegible]; Pekin [illegible]; Irish potatoes [illegible]

WHEAT FIRM AND FAIRLY ACTIVE

Statistics Were Bullish and Cables Were Higher.

WHEAT GAINED HALF CENT

Corn Firm and in Moderate Demand, Closing 1-2c Higher—Oats 1-8 to 1-4c Improved—Provisions Little Changed at the Close.

Chicago, December 3.—Wheat was fairly active and firm today on bullish statistics, higher cables and a reduction in the estimated Argentine surplus, January closing ½c higher. May corn closed ½c up and May oats ⅛@¼c improved. Provisions at the close were but little changed from Saturday.

Wheat was a firm and fairly active market. January opened ⅛@⅜c over Saturday at 70⅞@71c under the influence of an advance at Liverpool, the world's shipments 2,000,000 less than estimated, the amount being only 5,065,000 bushels and a decrease of 360,000 bushels on passage. Commission houses and shorts were buyers. The heavy northwest receipts caused selling during the forenoon and January reacted to 70⅝c. Offerings were well taken, however, and no further decline took place. Later the visible decrease of 82,000 bushels, Snow's estimate reducing the Argentine exportable surplus to 37,000,000 bushels and reports of export inquiries at New York, where the market showed considerable strength resulted in a rally to 71¼c for January. On the bulge trade became dull, and on local profit taking January reacted to 70⅝c, but closed firm ½c higher at 70⅞@71c. New York reported 5 loads taken for export. Seaboard clearances in wheat and flour were equal to 483,000 bushels. Primary receipts aggregated 1,364,000 bushels, compared with 657,000 bushels last year. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 912 cars, against 559 last week and 920 a year ago. Local receipts were 116 cars, 5 of contract grade.

Corn was firm and in moderate demand, and a fair improvement in price. Country offerings were small and the weather threatened to curtail the movement from first hands still further. A liberal part of the demand was from shippers. Liverpool was higher for both futures and spot. The small stocks of contract corn were also a consideration. Of today's receipts of 522 cars, but 11 cars graded contract, and there was no movement from private warehouses. January sold between 36@36⅜@36½c and closed strong ½c up at 36⅜@36½c.

The oats market was fairly active during the first hour, but prices were on the down grade. Later, however, the wheat and corn firmness lent confidence to the smaller market and prices were stiffened, many early sellers rebuying their oats. Receipts were 148 cars. The cash demand was slack. May sold between 23⅝@23¾c, and closed ⅛@¼c higher at 23¾c. The spread between December and May oats was at one time 2⅝c, but at the close December was at but 2⅜c discount.

Provisions were a dull and local market. The opening was easier on more hogs than expected. The crowd bought a little, early because it thought the leading bull operator was doing so, but these purchases were let out again later. January pork sold between $11.95@11.85, closing 2½c lower at $11.87½; January lard between $6.77½@6.80@6.72½@6.75, with the close a shade higher at $6.72½@6.75, and January ribs between $6.20@6.15, closing a shade higher at $6.17½. The wheat and corn strength had a steadying effect on the market during the last hour.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat 150 cars; corn 560 cars; oats 325 cars; hogs 34,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
December	70¼	71¼	70¼	71⅛
January	71	71¼	70¾	71
May	74	74¼	73¾	75⅛
Corn No. 2—				
December	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼
January	34¾	35¼	34¾	35¼
May	36¼	36¾	36	36¼
Oats No. 2—				
December	21¼	21¾	20¾	21¼
May	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Mess pork, per barrel—				
January	11.87½	11.95	11.85	11.87½
May	11.82½	11.87½	11.82½	11.82½
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
December	6.97½	7.02½	6.97½	6.97½
January	6.75	6.80	6.72½	6.75
May	6.82½	6.85	6.80	6.82½
Short ribs, per 100 pounds—				
January	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.17½
May	6.22½	6.25	6.22½	6.25

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	35,000	24,000
Wheat, bushels	221,000	268,000
Corn, bushels	558,000	581,000
Oats, bushels	423,000	401,000
Rye, bushels	3,000	
Barley, bushels	46,000	12,000

Ware & Leland's Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to Atlanta Cotton and Stock Exchange.

Chicago, December 3.—Wheat: Liverpool ⅜d higher; corn ⅜d higher. London, cargoes, nothing doing; December ⅜d higher. Paris, wheat, futures 10 centimes higher; flour, spot, 5 centimes higher; futures 10 higher. Antwerp unchanged. Berlin ¼c higher. Budapesth ⅜c higher. Argentine minister of agriculture gives the total wheat acreage 8,450,000; last year 7,765,000. St. Louis wired: "Just received a letter from Buenos Ayres saying damage one-quarter to one-third on wheat." Beerbohm cables: "The advance due to smaller world's shipments and decreasing stocks." Primary receipts 1,631,000; shipments 935,000. Clearances, wheat and flour, 483,000; corn 595,000; oats 170,000; three loads reported worked at the seaboard for export. We have heard of no cash business here. Charters 300,000 Northwestern country stocks 8,900,000, an increase of 2,400,000; last year stocks were 14,400,000. English visible decrease 331,000 bushels. World's should decrease from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels. Wheat on passage decrease 600,000 bushels; northwestern millers say there is no improvement in the trade. The market assumed a stronger tone today, due to strength abroad and bullish statistical figures. New York made a good-sized advance in comparison with other market, but the advance here was not wholly sustained. There was good buying by the local bull element, while the seaboard, northwest and foreigners were on the buying side as well. A good sized rally was about due, but it will require bullish news constantly to hold values up. Sell on hard spots and buy on soft spots.

Corn—Forty loads sold at seaboard; 200,000 charters here. There was good buying of December, which suggested a cash demand, while May worked up on buying by wealthy local operators. Any further advance in the future will be apt to lead up to rather free selling.

Oats closed firm, but there was not much in the market aside from scalping.

Provisions—Hogs closed weak to 5c lower. Estimated tomorrow 40,000. Trade light, and although prominence has been given to an alleged corner in December lard, it did not attract much attention. Shipments of lard 1,340,000 pounds; meats 4,388,000 pounds. Stocks in pork, new, 797 barrels; old 17,813; lard 13,706 tierces; ribs 7,613,000 pounds.

Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, December 3.—Wheat opened active and little higher, selling up ¼ to ⅜c in the American markets, following a gain of ⅜d in Liverpool, but foreign orders were not conspicuous, there being a few buying and a few selling orders. Offerings were light and shorts were buyers. Russian and Danubian exports were good, but world's exports were only 5,067,000 bushels, against 7,099,000 bushels the preceding week, and the amount afloat for Europe decreased 240,000 bushels. After the early advance trade became quiet, operators waiting for the statement of the visible. Northwestern receipts were large at 912 cars, against 520 last year. Wheat was dull after midday, but firm. The visible decreased 82,000 bushels. English visible decreased 632,000 bushels. The close was firm.

Corn opened moderately active and slightly firmer, partly in sympathy with wheat. Cables were also better, [illegible] in the inspection. Corn was firm late but quiet. Chicago estimates were 650 cars. The close was steady.

Trade in oats was quiet, prices ruling steady during the morning, both in cash and futures. Oats were quiet late.

Provisions were fairly active and slightly lower on liberal live hog receipts.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, December 3.—Flour, all wheat first patent, $4.75; second patent, $4.30; straight, $3.90; extra fancy, $3.70; fancy, $3.50; extra family, $3.20. Corn, white, 59c; mixed 57c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed, 38c; Texas rustproof, 40c. Rye, Georgia, 90c; western rye, 90c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1; No. 1, small bales, 95c; No. 2, 90c. Meal, plain, 58c; bolted, 54c. Bran, small sacks, $1. Shorts, $1.10. Stock meal, $1.10 per 100 lbs. Cotton seed meal, $1.15 per 100 lbs; hulls, $7. Grits, barrels, $3; bags, $1.50@1.60.

New York, December 3.—Flour quiet, steady all day and a little more active at former prices. Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red 78⅝ f. o. b. afloat. Options had a good stiff undertone all day, with fairly active general trade, including a good demand from shorts. The chief buying motives included small world's shipments, higher cables, bullish Argentine reports, a decrease in the English visible and a good cash demand at Chicago; closed firm at ⅛@⅜c higher; No. 2 red January 77⅝; March 7.; May 79¼; December 76⅝. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 45⅝, in elevator 45⅝ f. o. b. afloat. Options stronger in position due to firm cable news, fairly large seaboard clearances, the rise in wheat and nervousness among shorts; closed quiet at ¼@⅜c advance; January 43¼; May 42½; December 44¼. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 26⅝; options steadier with corn, but very dull at New York.

Chicago, December 3.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and steady. No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 67@70½; No. 2 red 71½@73½. No. 2 corn 36⅜@36½; No. 2 yellow 36½. No. 2 oats 22@22¼; No. 3 white 26¼@27; No. 3 white 24@26. No. 2 rye 46¼.

St. Louis, December 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat No. 2 red cash 70⅝; December 69⅞; January 71; May 73¼@71⅝. Corn No. 2 cash 35½; December 34⅝; May 35¼. Oats No. 2 cash 23½; December 23¼; May 24½@24⅝.

Cincinnati, December 3.—Flour firmer; fancy $3.20@3.60; family $2.60@3.10. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 76½. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 37¼@37½. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 mixed 24¼@24½.

Provisions.

Atlanta, December 3.—Clear rib sides, boxed, 7⅝; half ribs, 7⅝; rib bellies, 8¼@9; ice cured bellies, 10⅝c. Sugar cured hams, 13@10½. Lard, 8¼@6¼. best 8⅝.

St. Louis, December 3.—Pork steady; jobbing $13. Lard 6.90@6.92½. Dry salt meats, boxed quiet; extra short 7.25; clear ribs and clear sides 7.50. Bacon, boxed quiet; extra shorts 8.25; clear ribs and sides 8.50.

Chicago, December 3.—Mess pork $11.00@$11.12½. Lard 7.00@7.02½. Short ribs sides (loose) 6.50@7.00; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 5⅝@6¼; short clear sides (boxed) 6.55@6.65.

New York, December 3.—Lard easy; western steam 7.42½; refined easy; continent 7.50; South American 8.25; compound 5⅝@6. Pork steady.

Cincinnati, December 3.—Lard steady at $6.75. Bulk meats quiet at 6.87½. Bacon steady at 8.00.

Groceries.

Atlanta, December 3.—Roasted coffee, per 100 lbs, Dutch Java, $17.60; Gold Star, $16.50; Arbuckle, $12.30; Lion, $11.30. Green coffee, choice, 11@11½c; fair, 10¼@10¾c; prime, 9½@9¾c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York, 5⅝; New Orleans, granulated, 5⅝. Sirup, New Orleans, open kettle, 25@40c; mixed, choice, 20@28c. South Georgia cane, 32. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.30@1.40; barrel, bulk, $2.50; 100 3c, $3.00; ice cream, $1.25; common, 60@70c. Cheese, full cream, 13 to 13⅝. Matches, 65s, 45⅝@55; 200s, $1.50@1.75; 300s, $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 6½c; cream, 6¼@6½c; gingersnaps 6½c. Candy, common stick, 7c; fancy, 13@14c. Oysters, F. W., $2.10 to $2.00; L. W., $1.20.

Bagging and Ties.

Atlanta, December 3.—Bagging, 2-lb., 8½. Ties 45-lb. steel arrow, $1.35.

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BROKER
Augusta, - Georgia
Correspondence Invited.

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Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga.
COTTON, STOCKS, WHEAT, ETC.
[illegible]

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	[illegible]
* 2	Savannah	7 35 am	* 3	Savannah	[illegible]
103	Hapeville	8 00 am	104	Hapeville	[illegible]
*105	Griffin	8 40 am	106	Jonesboro	[illegible]
109	Hapeville	9 30 am	110	Hapeville	[illegible]
* 11	Macon	11 20 am	* 12	Macon	[illegible]
111	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	[illegible]
113	Hapeville	4 50 pm	114	Jonesboro	[illegible]
115	Hapeville	6 15 pm	116	Griffin	[illegible]
* 1	Savannah	7 35 pm	* 4	Savannah	[illegible]
117	Jonesboro	8 05 pm	118	Jonesboro	[illegible]
	Sunday Trains.			Sunday Trains.	
119	Hapeville	10 45 am	120	Hapeville	[illegible]
121	Hapeville	3 05 pm	122	Hapeville	[illegible]

* Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
* 3	Nashville	7 30 am	* 1	Nashville	[illegible]
* 93	Marietta	8 40 am	* 74	Marietta	[illegible]
* 71	Chat'nooga	10 35 am	* 70	Chat'nooga	[illegible]
75	Marietta	3 40 pm	72	Marietta	[illegible]
* 1	Nashville	7 20 pm	* 4	Nashville	[illegible]

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
* 35	Montgom'ry	11 40 am	* 33	Montgomery	[illegible]
* 34	Selma	7 00 pm	* 36	Montgomery	[illegible]
* 38	Selma	11 30 pm	* 37	Selma	[illegible]
	Accommodation Trains.			Accommodation Trains.	
22	College Pk.	7 05 am	21	College Pk.	[illegible]
24	LaGrange	8 20 am	23	College Pk.	[illegible]
26	College Pk.	10 00 am	25	Palmetto	[illegible]
30	Palmetto	3 15 pm	27	College Pk.	[illegible]
32	College Pk.	3 55 pm	29	College Pk.	[illegible]
34	College Pk.	5 30 pm	31	LaGrange	[illegible]
36	College Pk.	7 45 pm	33	College Pk.	[illegible]
38	College Pk.	9 00 pm	37	College Pk.	[illegible]
40	College Pk.	12 25 am	39	College Pk.	[illegible]
	Sunday Trains.			Sunday Trains.	
42	LaGrange	10 20 am	41	LaGrange	[illegible]

Trains No. 22, 24, 26, [illegible] Whitehall street platform.

All trains leave from union passenger station.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
* 41	Norfolk	5 00 am	* 38	Clinton	[illegible]
*403	Washington	5 00 am	*402	Washington	[illegible]
* 33	Clinton	7 00 pm	* 32	Norfolk	[illegible]

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
* 3	Augusta	5 00 am	* 2	Augusta	[illegible]
23	Conyers	7 45 am	24	Lithonia	[illegible]
9	Covington	7 45 am	* 27	Augusta	[illegible]
* 1	Augusta	12 25 pm	24	Conyers	[illegible]
35	Lithonia	2 25 pm	10	Covington	[illegible]
* 27	Augusta	8 20 pm	* 4	Augusta	[illegible]

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN
(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)
Leave Atlanta for Knoxville.. .. .. [illegible]
Arrive Atlanta from Knoxville.. .. .. [illegible]

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 25, 1900.

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND EAST.

	No. 38.*	No. 36.*	No. 12.*	
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 00 pm	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Gainesv'l	2 25 pm	3 10 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Cornelia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Toccoa	[illegible]	2 21 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Charlotte	8 22 pm	5 21 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Greensb'r	10 41 pm	9 28 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Danville	11 56 pm	1 20 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Wash'ton	6 42 am	9 00 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Phil'phia	10 15 am	2 56 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar New Y'k	12 43 n'n	6 13 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Boston	8 30 pm	3 30 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Danville	1 04 am	1 45 pm	1 04 am	[illegible]
Ar Richmond	6 00 am	6 25 pm	6 00 am	[illegible]
Lv Danville	1 00 am	....		[illegible]
Ar Norfolk	8 00 am	....		[illegible]

No. 38. WASHINGTON AND SOUTHWESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED, [illegible] Pullman Library observation cars, drawing room sleeping cars, Atlanta to New York; throughfare coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Dining cars serve all meals.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," [illegible] between Atlanta and Washington. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, Atlanta to New York. Dining cars. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars between Atlanta and Richmond.

CHATTANOOGA, CINCINNATI, MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS.

	No. 9*	No. 13*	No. 7*	
Lv Atlanta	11 00 pm	5 00 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Rome	2 20 am	7 40 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Dalton	3 30 am	8 40 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Chatt'ga	5 45 am	9 45 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Memphis	7 20 pm	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Cin'nati	7 30 pm	7 20 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Knoxville	9 05 am	1 00 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Louis'v'l	7 30 pm	7 20 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar St. Louis	7 04 am	7 04 am	[illegible]	[illegible]

MACON, BRUNSWICK AND FLORIDA.

	No. 3.*	No. 15.*	No. 13.*	
Lv Atlanta	5 20 am	12 05 n'n	4 20 pm	[illegible]
Ar Macon	8 30 am	2 30 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Jesup		6 50 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Brunswick		9 00 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Jack'ville		10 00 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nos. 13 and 14—Cincinnati and Florida Limited Solid Vestibule Trains. Day coaches between Cincinnati and Jacksonville. [illegible] room Sleeping Cars between St. [illegible] Cincinnati, Kansas City and Jacksonville. Observation-Cafe Cars serve all meals. Pullman Atlanta and Cincinnati. Pullman Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Nos. 15 and 16—Pullman Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville via Atlanta.

No. 9 Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Chattanooga.

BIRMINGHAM, MEMPHIS, KANSAS CITY, SHREVEPORT AND NEW ORLEANS.

	No. 37*	No. 35*	
Lv Atlanta	5 40 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Tallapoosa	7 47 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Birmingham	11 25 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Birmingham	11 45 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Greenville	10 00 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Birmingham	12 00 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Memphis	7 45 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Birmingham	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Shreveport	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar New Orleans	....	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 37. Sleeping Cars Atlanta to [illegible] Sleeping Cars between Birmingham [illegible]

No. 35. Sleeping Cars Atlanta to [illegible] ham, Memphis and Kansas City.

GRIFFIN, WARM SPRINGS, COLUMBUS.

	No. [illegible]	
Lv Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Griffin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warm Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]

FORT VALLEY.
Daily.
Lv Atlanta.. .. .. [illegible]
Ar Fort Valley.. .. .. [illegible]

WOM
A
Raoul-Cunnin
Mrs. Cornelia Cunnin
nounced the engagement
Ruth, to Mr. William G
the wedding to occur on
January, 1901.
Homefor the Fri
The bazaar to be give
Ladies' Society of the
Friendless will be an in
which a number of b
suitable for Christmas
sold.
The bazaar will be held
Flats, and Miss E. P. Mo
man of the committee in
Meeting
The lady managers of t
the Orphans' Home will
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Second Baptist church.
The regular monthly
Woman's Co-operative A
held in the Young Men's
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last meeting of the yea
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MRS. JOH
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Last Day at Re
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An inviting lunch and
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Parlor Sale at Mr
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Richard Peters Thursda
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Miss Julia Taylor and
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Ky., Miss Walner and M
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[illegible] Erskine Ramsay a
[illegible] of Birmingham,
Donald and Meister, of F
To Visiting B
Mrs. Edmund Berkely
a luncheon Thursday a
[illegible] W. Iiams, of Rich
Isabel Thomas, of Athen
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the entire event will be
Mrs. Berkely's guests
Richmond, Thomas, Euge
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Douglass Gay, Annie Ra
Lucy Newman, Ethel Co
Louise Dooly, Miss Walte
[illegible] Isabel Thomas, Myr
[illegible] Carter.
Correctio
In the first publication
the cast for "Kah of th
the part of Mi Too by
was accidentally omitted.
To Mrs. Frank
The musical at which
Newman and Miss New
Saturday night in com
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[illegible] Mrs. Robert A
[illegible] Henry Inman, Mr.
[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. H
[illegible] Mrs. Burton Smi
[illegible] Smith, Mr. and
[illegible] Berkley, Mr.
[illegible] Mrs. Forrester
[illegible] Taylor, Mrs. Pa
[illegible] Oglesby, Miss
[illegible] Miss Rogers,
[illegible] Payne, Miss Walt
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WOMAN IN CLUB AND SOCIETY

Raoul-Cunningham.

Mrs. Cornelia Cunningham has announced the engagement of her daughter, Ruth, to Mr. William Greene Raoul, Jr., the wedding to occur on the 9th day of January, 1901.

Homefor the Friendless.

The bazaar to be given today by the Ladies' Society of the Home for the Friendless will be an interesting one, in which a number of beautiful articles suitable for Christmas presents will be sold.

The bazaar will be held in the Farlinger Flats, and Miss E. P. McBurney is chairman of the committee in charge.

Meetings.

The lady managers of the Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home will meet this morning at 10 o'clock in the parlors of the Second Baptist church.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Co-operative Association will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association hall this (Tuesday) morning, December 4th, at 10 o'clock. This is the last meeting of the year and a full attendance is most earnestly desired. Business of importance to be transacted.

MRS. JOHN W. HURT,
Assistant Secretary.

Last Day at Restaurant.

Today is the last of the Sheltering Arms restaurant, and the ladies of Kirkwood will be in charge. There was a mistaken impression that the enterprise would be completed last week, but not until tonight will the successful venture be closed. It is expected that there will be a large patronage today, because this is the last opportunity that those who are interested in the beautiful charity will have to show their appreciation of the zealous work of the women who undertook the conduct of the restaurant and made it so profitable.

An inviting lunch and dinner will be served by the ladies of Kirkwood, and public patronage is requested.

Parlor Sale at Mrs. Peters's.

The ladies of St. Philips church will hold a parlor bazaar at the home of Mrs. Richard Peters Thursday, beginning in the morning and lasting till evening. All kinds of beautiful fancy articles will be sold and delicious luncheons will be served at reasonable prices.

Hunting Party.

A delightful hunting party, at which Miss Julia Taylor and Mr. Thomas B. Paine represent Atlanta, are now traveling in two palatial private cars through Mississippi and Louisiana. They left Birmingham Sunday night and will be gone about ten days. The party includes, besides Miss Taylor and Mr. Paine, Miss Evelyn Young, of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Walner and Miss Morrow, of Birmingham; Miss Logan, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Messrs. Paschal Shook, Edwin Warner, Erskine Ramsay and Mrs. Frank Snider, of Birmingham, and Messrs. McDonald and Meister, of Pittsburg, Pa.

To Visiting Belles.

Mrs. Edmund Berkely will give a buffet luncheon Thursday at noon in honor of Miss Williams, of Richmond, and Miss Isabel Thomas, of Athens. A guessing contest will precede the luncheon, and the entire event will be a delightful one. Mrs. Berkely's guests will be Misses Richmond, Thomas, Eugenia Oglesby, Susie Calhoun, Miss Rogers, Sarah Morris, Douglass Gay, Anise Ray, Eliza Carter, Lucy Newman, Ethel Cook, Jennie Gray, Louise Dooly, Miss Walter, Ada Alexander, Isabel Thomas, Myrtice Scott, Fannie Carter.

Correction.

In the first publication on Sunday of the cast for "Kah of the Red Button, the part of Mi Too by George B. Beck was accidentally omitted.

To Mrs. Frank Inman.

The musical at which Judge and Mrs. Newman and Miss Newman entertained Saturday night in compliment to Mrs. Frank Inman was a delightful occasion. Their hospitable home was beautifully decorated and the party assembled was a notably happy and congenial one. Mrs. Newman, Miss Newman, Mrs. Walter Howard and Mrs. Inman received in the dining room and the artistic musical programme was given in the music room beyond.

Mrs. Roby Robinson, Mrs. Robert Madden, Mr. Charles McGehee were the instrumental soloists who delighted the guests; Dr. William Owens and Mr. Glenn sang, while Mrs. Inman's beautiful voice was heard to excellent advantage. It is wonderfully sweet and highly cultivated and she sings with a grace and expression altogether charming.

Mrs. Erskine Richmond Jernagan recited with her characteristic ability and her programme presented a series of brilliant selections.

At 11 o'clock a delicious supper was served. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Barbour Thompson, Judge and Mrs. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maddox, Mr. and Mrs. Hollins Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Kiser, Mr. and Mrs. Berkley, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor, Mrs. Parrott, Miss Draper, Miss Oglesby, Miss Williams, Miss Calhoun, Miss Rogers, Misses Peters, Miss Payne, Miss Walters, Miss Crew, Miss Raoul, Miss Cook, Miss Ijams, Messrs. Chapin, Egleston, Foreman, Adamson, Hoke, Carter, Owens, Purnell, Hawkins, McGehee, Raoul, Davis, Newman, Atkinson, Adams, Glenn and others.

Social Items.

The week socially will be a very bright one, a number of entertainments being planned by Atlanta hostesses.

Today at 1 o'clock Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins will entertain a hundred ladies at bridge luncheon in compliment to her guest, Mrs. Ashton Starke, one of the leaders of the social world of Richmond, and a woman notably pretty, witty and charming.

Pink roses will be the flowers used in the decorations of the dining room, American beauties in the sitting room and narcissus in the reception room. In the library coffee will be served and in the hallway, decorated with palms and maiden hair ferns, delicious punch will be served.

Music will add to the brilliancy of the occasion, and Mrs. Tompkins will be assisted in the entertainment of her guests by a bevy of Atlanta's lovely unmarried women.

MRS. ASHTON STARKE,
Social Leader of Virginia Who is Visiting Mrs. H. B. Tompkins.

While in the city Mrs. Starke will be the guest of honor at entertainments to be given by Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mr. Thomas Eggleston, Mrs. G. H. Tanner, Mrs. Maddox and others.

The festival of months to be held tomorrow and Thursday at the Universalist church promises to be a most interesting event. The social rooms of the church will be tastefully decorated, and there will be booths representing the four seasons of the year. Useful and fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents will be on sale. Refreshments will be served during the day, and pleasing entertainments in charge of Mrs. Harry W. Young will be given at night.

Miss Adelaide Harris will spend this week with relatives in Abbeville, S. C., but will return to Atlanta next week.

Mrs. J. W. Whitney, of Washington, D. C., is at the Aragon, and will remain for a week or ten days. Mrs. Whitney has many friends in Atlanta who will be glad to see her.

On Tuesday, December 4th, at 10 a. m., the music section of the Atlanta Women's Club meets at 517 the Grand. Chorus work is resumed, and all members are requested to meet promptly.

The local assembly of the Daughters of the King in the diocese of Georgia will convene today (Tuesday) at St. Philip's cathedral, in two sessions. There will be a business meeting at 3.30 p. m., and an "open meeting" at 7:30 p. m., with addresses by the clergy, to which all interested are most cordially invited.

The officers and members of the North avenue Presbyterian church desire to express their thanks to their friends who contributed so largely on yesterday to the special fund. Without this aid, it would have been impossible to have accomplished object desired. With this aid they are enabled to complete the furnishing of the church and dedicate it free from all encumbrances. They also wish to extend a most cordial invitation to their friends to worship with them at any and all of the services.

Mrs. Harry Jackson and Mrs. W. H. Parsons leave Wednesday for a visit to Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowry Arnold have returned home.

Friday morning Mrs. W. H. Smythe will entertain at cards in compliment to Mrs. Lowry Arnold.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson will entertain at a beautiful dinner party Thursday evening in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell. Twenty guests will be entertained.

Mrs. Porter King will entertain Thursday evening from 5 until 7 o'clock in compliment to Mrs. Harvie Jordan.

Mr. W. P. Hill has returned from a delightful hunting trip.

Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Calhoun leave today for Newnan for a visit of several days.

Governor Candler will spend Thursday in McDonough, Ga., and Mrs. Candler will spend the latter part of the week in Griffin.

Mrs. Theodore Haggerman, of New Haven, Conn., spent yesterday in the city at the Aragon.

Mrs. J. K. Ottley and Mrs. E. G. McCabe will return home Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Cuyler Smith left last night for a vsit to New Orleans.

Miss Isabel Thomas will remain two weeks longer as the guest of Mrs. Howard Van Epps.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell have returned from Savannah.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hoke Smith are sympathising with them in the illness of their little daughter with dyphtheria.

Miss Louise Black will entertain informally at cards this morning in compliment to Miss Williams. Her guests will include her classmates of last year at Mrs. LeFebre's school in Baltimore.

Colonel John Simpson, United States army, Mrs. Simpson and Miss Simpson are at the Aragon for a few days.

Mrs. T. D. Casewell, of Augusta, is the guest of Mrs. Louis Gholstin.

Hugo Hagan, the little son of Mrs. Hugh Hagan, is ill at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Welborn Hill.

Mrs. William Dickson is the guest of Mrs. Howard Van Epps.

Mrs. Don A. Pardee, Miss Jennie English and Miss Ruth Hallman return home today.

Mrs. Harry Atkinson will go to New York this week.

Mrs. J. W. Ellard, to the regret of her many friends here, returns to her home in Baltimore Saturday.

Mrs. P. J. Bloomfield, of Washington, D. C., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Peter Lynch. Mrs. Bloomfield has many friends to welcome her home again.

Mr. H. A. Maier, of the firm of Maier & Berkele, has gone to New York on a business trip.

Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel leaves this week for New York.

Mrs. Hugh Hagan is expected home today.

L'Art Nouveau

Paris Styles in Jewelry now shown in Atlanta.

A very extensive line of the latest novelties in exquisite styles of Jewelry, first introduced in Paris last summer, is now displayed in our establishment. It would be impossible to even faintly describe the rare beauty and loveliness of these gems of art. They must be seen to be appreciated, and we are confident that the most critical and exacting of our customers will be delighted with the beautiful collection we are showing.

Successors to
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.

DAVIS & FREEMAN, Jewelers,
47 WHITEHALL.

Cold Steel or Death.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvelous power of Electric Bitters to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at all drug stores.

WILKINS TO BUILD VIADUCT.

Council and the Aldermanic Board Both Acted Favorably Upon the Matter Yesterday Afternoon.

The contract for the building of the Whitehall street viaduct was yesterday afternoon awarded to Grant Wilkins, of Atlanta. The matter had been reported upon by the bridge and finance committees. Council adopted the favorable report of the committees, and directly after the session of council the aldermanic board met in special session and concurred.

It is probable that the mayor will give the ordinance his official signature this morning. The plans for the viaduct will then be submitted to the chief engineer of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, and if he approves of them work will begin at once.

When we have good blood we are healthy, strong, vigorous and full of life and energy. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood.

BAPTIST MINISTERS MEET.

Baptists Will Add to Mercer's Endowment Fund at Once.

The Baptist Ministers' Association held an interesting meeting yesterday morning, the feature of which was an address by President P. D. Pollock, of Mercer university. Dr. Pollock is canvassing the Baptist churches of Georgia in the interest of the endowment fund for the university and his address to the ministers yesterday was in the nature of an eloquent appeal along this line.

The Atlanta churches are apportioned a certain amount for Mercer's endowment and the First Baptist church has already raised about $2,300. All of the other ministers present, at the conclusion of Dr. Pollock's talk, promised to raise their apportionment just as soon as possible.

The only other event of general interest transpiring was the adoption of a resolution indorsing Rev. J. F. Jackson and the revival he recently conducted at the Central Baptist church. This action was provoked by the apparent purpose of an afternoon paper to treat Mr. Jackson's preaching as sensational.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
Dictionary, indexed, $2.50. This is a genuine bargain in information beyond value. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St., Atlanta.

ARE YOU GOING WEST?

Travel the Best Route—Southern Pacific Company—"Sunset Route."

Only line operating Palatial Tourist Sleeping Cars from Georgia and the Carolinas to California without change. Second-class tickets are accepted in these cars.

Only line to Texas without an omnibus transfer.

For free maps and literature write or call on W. R. FAGAN,
Traveling Passenger Agent, No. 17 North Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. STEVENS, 47 Whitehall St
Manufacturer of Society Stationery. Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards promptly and artistically engraved.

NEW

BURNERS PUT ON WITHOUTCHARGE UPON APPLICATION TO

Atlanta Gas Light Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hoyt's Comedy Company drew a medium sized audience to the Columbia last night despite the very disagreeable weather. "A Dangerous Woman" was the bill.

Good specialties were introduced by Samuel Holdsworth, Edwin Flynn, Barr and La Salle.

Tonight the company will present "The Belle of Manila." "East Lynne," an old favorite, is announced for the matinee Wednesday and "The Two Orphans" for Wednesday night.

Amateur night, which proved so popular last week, will be repeated again Friday night and it is quite likely that it will become a permanent feature at the Columbia.

"The Chimes of Normandy" was the opera that was heard at the New Lyceum last night. Planquette's beautiful opera received a clever interpretation by the Lyceum Stock Company, and accordingly the production received liberal applause. Hazel Davenport made a vivacious Serpolette and looked exceedingly well. Carlotta Gilman portrayed the role of Germain, the lost marchioness, in a manner that was pleasing and the music alloted to her she sang with excellent taste. Mr. Fox sang Henri, Marquise of Corneville. His voice showed to good advantage and he looked picturesque in his handsome costume. Charles N. Holmes sang the part of Jean Grenicheaux and he sang it in superb style. John A. Dewey, as the Bailie and Jack Leslie as the notary got all the fun out of the parts that was possible and the audience got many a hearty laugh from them during the performance. It remained for Claude Amsden to make the hit of the production last night. As Gaspard the miser his heavy bass voice was heard to splendid advantage. At the finale of the second act he had to bow his acknowledgments to a curtain call. "The Chimes of Normandy" will again be presented tonight, and also Wednesday. There will be only one matinee of this opera and that will be rendered this afternoon. This matinee will be a special reserved seat one, and is given especially for ladies and children.

Sarah Cowell LeMoyne has resumed her stellar tour in "The Greatest Thing in the World," after five weeks's engagement at Wallack's theater, New York. "The Greatest Things in the World" is a pure and wholesome drama that appeals to the best elements in human nature, since it is, to all intents and purposes, a dramatic exposition of that most unselfish of human attributes, a mother's love. Mrs. LeMoyne, in the role of Virginia Bryant, a wealthy widow with two sons, whom she saves from an hereditary appetite for drink by her moral power, has created a type almost new to the stage and one which every theatergoer will remember. Mrs. LeMoyne's company includes Harold Russell, James A. Keane, John Glendinning, Walter Thomas, Charles Stanley, Edwin James, Fanchon Campbell, Adelaide Thurston and Mrs. Glendinning, most of whom were members of her company last season and scored hits in their respective roles. "The Greatest Thing in the World" will be seen at the Grand Wednesday and Thursday nights and at a matinee on Thursday.

Of all the plays that Charles Frohman has presented of late "Barbara Frietchie" is the one in which he takes the most real pride, for it is thoroughly American in theme, treatment, characterization and authorship. In presenting this play at the Grand Friday and Saturday nights and at a matinee Saturday with Miss Effie Ellsler and a brilliant supporting company, Mr. Frohman will use the entire New York production, which was shown for over one hundred and fifty performances at the Criterion theater. Since the days of "Hazel Kirk" Miss Ellsler has steadily maintained her position as one of the best and most pleasing of American actresses.

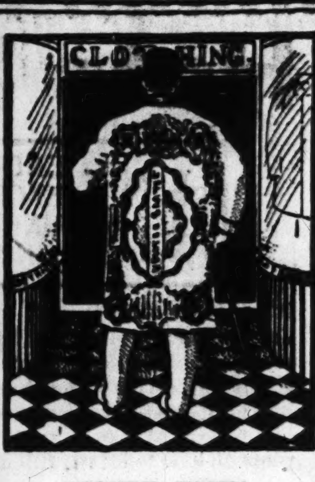
William A. Brady's "Way Down East," which will be seen in this city for the first time on next Monday and Tuesday at the Grand, provides a most agreeable evening's entertainment. It is quite as realistic a study of rural life as "The Old Homestead," and in many particulars is a much more effective piece of stage writing than the perennial comedy.

Eduard Strauss, who, with his famous Vienna orchestra, is now on a transcontinental tour of the United States under the management of Rudolph Aronson, of New York, is "imperial and royal musical director of Austro-Hungary," and is quite as distinguished for his orchestral compositions and arrangements as for his abilities as director. His later works have received unlimited attention throughout Europe and are everywhere played. In his American concerts many of these works are heard, directed by himself, most of them for the first time in this country. He also plays liberally from the compositions of his brother, Johann Strauss, his brother Josef, and most of the other ranking composers of the present and past periods. It is safe to say that his programmes for the entire American tour stand unexcelled for diversity and character. The orchestra will be heard in this city on Sunday evening next at the Grand, directed by Eduard Strauss in person.

PURE COFFEE, NO ADULTERATIONS

A good old fashion cup of coffee. Buy a package of Good Luck brand Mocha and Java coffee, and it will make you the most delicious and fragrant cup of coffee that money can buy. It is packed in 5, 10 and 20 cent packages, with coupon in each package for handsome presents. Good enough for anybody. Cheap enough for everybody. If your grocer does not keep it insist on his ordering it. The product of a southern enterprise.

Imported, [illegible] by the [illegible]
Richmond, Va.



(MONEY BACK.)

How many talk it, and how few do it as we do—cheerfully? But what an important point it is at this season of Xmas Present buying! Remember, at our store any article you buy now can be returned after Xmas and your money back. No fear of duplicate presents or misfits.

Everything Men and Boys wear from head to toe.

Eiseman & Weil,
3 Whitehall.

THE SILVERSMITH'S ART

Has been taxed to its utmost in the production of this season's Holiday Silverware. Never have there been so many beautiful and artistic articles of use and ornament as there are this year. I have such a wide variety of appropriate and acceptable gift articles that I know you can find "just the thing" for many of your friends, and the prices so reasonable that you'll be obliged to spend less than you expect.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW,
JEWELER,
22 Whitehall, corner Alabama Street.

FRANCHISES ARE NOW APPROVED

Continued from Ninth Page.

I think we ought to begin charging for the use of the streets of the city. At the proper time I want to introduce an ordinance covering the amendment that I have introduced; I believe it is an excellent plan to obtain revenue for the city."

Councilman Grady asked to be allowed to have his ordinance read, but several councilmen objected, and he did not take it from his pocket.

Alderman Johnson, Councilman Minhinnett, Councilman Parks and Alderman Beutell opposed the amendment of Councilman Grady. It was defeated, and the favorable report of the committee upon the Cain street ordinance was adopted.

The Windsor Street Matter.

When the favorable report of the committee on the Windsor street ordinance was read Councilman Maddox moved that the rules be suspended and the privileges of the floor be extended to citizens

Robert Shropshire, Hollis Boynton and Preston S. Arkwright spoke, the first two opposing the street car track, and the latter, who is the attorney for the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company, favoring it. The favorable report of the committee was adopted.

Council at once adopted the favorable reports of the committee on the State street ordinance, the Mangum street ordinance and the Cherokee avenue ordinance. The adverse report on the Spring street ordinance was adopted.

There was some surprise that there was no discussion upon the Cherokee avenue ordinance, as those who favor the driveway around Grant park strongly opposed it before the committee. It is believed that they did not begin a discussion because they realized the hopelessness of it.

Major Mims Was Present.

Major Livingston Mims, the mayoralty nominee, and S. C. Glass and Branch Lewis, councilmanic nominees, were present at the meeting and occupied seats within the inclosure. Major Mims declined a seat upon the rostrum beside Mayor Pro Tem. Mayson, because of modesty.

On motion of Councilman Grady the rules were suspended for the purpose of selecting election managers for the sixth ward. W. F. Crusselle and James Banks were elected.

From 3 oclock in the afternoon until 6:30 o'clock council remained in session. At the latter hour Councilman Pope moved that council adjourn until this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The motion was carried, and today will come the regular routine and other matters that usually arise.

Always patronise the home article. Specially if it's better. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne has no equal.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Monday, December 3, 1900.
SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

1. Laura Douglas et al. v. T. J. Marshall et al. Argued.
3. S. E. Williamson v. C. C. Greer. Submitted.
4. T. H. Grace v. Jane McKinney. Argued.
5. Withdrawn.
6. R. L. Jones v. Dannenberg Company. Argued.
7. Mrs M. H. Fowler v. J. B. Ellsworth, survivor. Argued.
9. L. H. Webb v. Wight & Weslosky Company. Submitted.
10. ... W. Halliday v. Bank of Stewart County. Argued.
12. Withdrawn.
13. Edith S. Goodgell v. T. M. Hall. Argued.
15. J. I. Bentley v. E. F. Ball. Submitted.
16. Corina Burt v. Mattie Andrews. Submitted.

[illegible]

Hayes, Wellborn, Baker & Company.
What we advertise we sell. What we sell advertises us.

TODAY!——TODAY!

Black Goods - - - - - Colored Goods

TWO SPECIALS AT HALF PRICES

For those who are thinking of buying a Black or Colored Skirt or Suit, we have two wonderful offerings for today and so long as they last.

Read About Them.

Colored Goods - - - - - Black Goods

40 pieces 54-inch all-wool Tailor Suitings in medium and dark colors. The always $2.00 per yard qualities. Today $1.50

40 pieces 44-inch wool Mohair and Silk Mixed, Fancy Figured Black Dress Goods. The always $2.00 per yard qualities. Today 85c

Shoppers on incoming trains should investigate.

THE GRAND

DR. J. J. LEWIS

Will appear at the Grand Tuesday evening, December 4th. He will give an illustrated lecture on

The Passion Play.

Dr. Lewis will appear under the auspices of the Atlanta Lecture Association. Box office now open.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.
December 5th and 6th.
MATINEE THURSDAY.
THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE,

SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE

(Siebler & Co. Managers.)

Presenting:
Harriet Ford's and Beatrice De Mille's fascinating comedy drama

The Greatest Thing In the World.

Supported by a strong company of dramatic artists, including: John Glendinning, Adelaide Thurston, Walter Thomas, Fanchon Campbell, Charles Stanley, Mrs. Glendinning, Alphonse Ethier, Anna O'Malley, Edwin James, Margaret Kulp, James Keane and Harold Russell. Sale now open.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

...ALL THIS WEEK...
Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday.

Hoyt's Comedy Co.

28—People—28
Tonight,
BELLE OF MANILA.
Wednesday Matinee,
EAST LYNNE.
Wednesday Night,
THE TWO ORPHANS.
Prices 10c, 20c and 30c. Sale at Miller's.

NOTICE.

We will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at 11 o'clock on December 6th, 1900, The Richmond County Distilling Company plant, located 3 miles from the city of Augusta, near Dan Bowl's. This is a new plant, built after the plans of an expert Kentucky distiller with the latest improved machinery, and all equipments to get the best results with the least amount of labor. Now running 10 bush. per day, but can be increased to 100 bush. without extra cost. A five-year lease for one-half acre of land, including two of the finest cold water springs in the south, with the plant. A rare opportunity for distillers. Sale to take place on premises.

E. M. DAVIS,
Manager.

Jacksonville and Florida Points. Southern Railway. Best and quickest line. Two daily trains to Jacksonville Through Coaches and sleepers. Leave Atlanta 12:05 noon and 10:45 p m. Information: Kimball House Ticket Office, 'Phone 142; or Union Depot, 'Phone 178.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
ATLANTA, GA.

THE NEW LYCEUM

NEW LYCEUM STOCK OPERA CO.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
"THE CHIMES OF NORMANDIE."

Prices—Evenings, 10, 20 and 30 cents; orchestra seats, 50 cents. Matinee, 10 and 20 cents. Reserved seats on sale at McArthur & Sons Co., 29 Peachtree street, Benjamin's pharmacy, 101 Whitehall; the Kimball house news stand.

Special Reserve Seat Matinee,
Tuesday, December 4,
OF THE
"THE CHIMES OF NORMANDIE."
—AND—
BIG SPECIALTY BILL.

Ladies and children especially invited. Prices 20 cents. Children under twelve, 10 cents. This will be the only matinee presenting this popular opera. Reservations only at McArthur & Sons' Co., 29 Peachtree, 'phones 1630.

Atlanta & West Point R. R.

The direct, quick through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula. The following schedule in effect May 6th, 1900:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 39 Daily.
Leave Atlanta	5 30 am	4 20 pm	[illegible]
Arrive Newnan	6 40 am	5 20 pm	[illegible]
Arive LaGrange	7 42 am	6 26 pm	[illegible]
Arrive West Point	8 10 am	6 55 pm	[illegible]
Arrive Opelika	[illegible]	7 37 pm	[illegible]
Arrive Columbus	9 55 am	8 30 pm	....
Arrive Montgomery	11 00 am	9 20 pm	7 15 pm
Arrive Selma	....	11 30 pm	....
Arrive Pensacola	4 35 pm	5 00 am	....
Arrive Mobile	4 10 pm	3 05 am	....
Arrive New Orleans	8 20 pm	7 40 am	....

NORTHBOUND.	No. 38 Daily.	No. 34 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.
Leave New Orleans	7 40 pm	....	[illegible]
Leave Mobile	12 30 am	....	[illegible]
Leave Pensacola	11 20 pm	....	[illegible]
Leave Selma	....	6 20 am	[illegible]
Leave Montgomery	6 20 am	11 20 am	6 30 pm
Leave Columbus	7 10 am	1 45 pm	....
Arrive Opelika	8 15 am	2 50 pm	[illegible]
Arrive West Point	8 55 am	3 32 pm	[illegible]
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 am	4 14 pm	[illegible]
Arrive Newnan	10 25 am	5 25 pm	[illegible]
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 am	7 00 pm	[illegible]

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 pm	Lv	Atlanta	Ar	[illegible]
6 28 pm	Ar	Newnan	Lv	[illegible]
7 04 pm	Ar	Graniteville	Lv	[illegible]
7 22 pm	Ar	Hogansville	Lv	[illegible]
8 05 pm	Ar	LaGrange	Lv	[illegible]

Nos. 37 and 38 Vestibule Trains, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

Nos. 35 and 36 solid trains, Washington to New Orleans; sleepers New York and New Orleans. Tourist sleepers Atlanta to San Francisco, three times a week.

George W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

Rogers B. Toy, City Ticket Agent, 13 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

Chas. A. Wickersham, President and General Manager Atlanta, Ga.

A. F. LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

For Rent.

An elegant home, handsomely furnished, situated on the corner Washington and Fair streets. The place has every possible convenience and is in perfect condition. Will make reasonable rate to right party.

The Belmont hotel, some furniture, on corner Walton and Cone streets. Has about 25 rooms, large dining room and is the best arranged house in the city for boarders.

Call for particulars.

A. F. Liebman,
28 Peachtree street.

Administrator's Sale.

Two six-room houses, Nos. 206 and [illegible] Luckie street, lots 50x127 feet each, at courthouse first Tuesday in December.

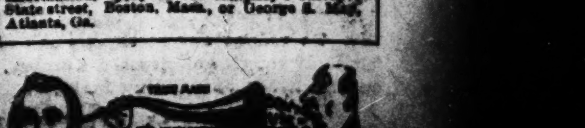
Fine piece of property, central, renting for $2,400 per annum, can sell for [illegible]. Call and see me. J. C. Hendrix & Co., No. 8 South Broad street.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

DOMINION LINE.
Fast Twin-Screw Service.
PALATIAL STEAMERS
Modern, Safe, Fast, Average Voyage under 7 Days.
Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool

COMMONWEALTH 13000 tons, Dec. 12; Jan. 16.
NEW ENGLAND 11600 tons, Dec. 5; Jan. 2.

Saloon passage $50.00 and upwards; 2nd cabin $37.50; 3d class, low rates. For passage, plans and information, apply to the company's office, 77 State street, Boston, Mass., or George S. May, Atlanta, Ga.



THE VIADUCT

Will be built, starting Feb. 1.
In the meantime we will give you the best values in... **Tailor-made Suits, Overcoats or Pants**
Our prices for Suits and Overcoats: $15.00 TO $40.00.
Pants: $5.00 TO $10.00.
Workmanship and Styles the Best.
SAM KAHN & BRO.,
16 Whitehall St.

Elegant Gifts.

Our line of Jewelry, Silverware and Cut Glass for the Holidays is now at its best. It's no trouble to select a present from our Christmas Goods. You get choice now.

F. J. STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.

NOTICE!

Special bargains in unredeemed pledges for sale this week.

Loan No. 4123, pearl and diamond ring; one pearl and two solitaire diamonds.. .. ..$100
Loan No. 4167, diamond sunburst, one karat diamond in center, surrounded by smaller diamonds..$135
Loan No. 4176, ruby and diamond marquise ring, three-fourths karat rubies, surrounded by large white diamonds, $140, cost $300.
Loan No. 4200, antique cluster diamond ring, eleven diamonds about three karat, for $65
Loan No. 3400, pearl and diamond scarf pin, large oriental pearl surrounded by ten diamonds. $45
Loan No. 4213, one pair solitaire diamond earrings, about one and a quarter karats, white and perfect $65

We have a large asortment of small diamond pendants from $8 up; also the best selection of ladies' gold or filled watches, rings, etc. We also have the largest stock of diamond goods, mounted or loose.

Come to see us before purchasing elsewhere.

SCHAUL & MAY,
No. 1 Decatur St.,
Jewelers and Brokers.

OPIUM COCAINE AND WHISKY Habits Cured at my Sanatorium, in 30 days. Hundreds of references. 25 years a specialty. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

E. & W. SAMOSET COLLAR

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT AT LYCETT'S.
You can paint your own wedding and Christmas presents. White China and Art Materials. 83½ Whitehall street. Correspondence invited.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College, Atlanta, Ga.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $[illegible]. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
638-640 Equitable. 'Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster,
Albert Howell, Jr.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL.
Offices, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211 and 213 Law building, Pryor and Hunter streets, Atlanta, Ga. Long distance telephone 520.

OPIUM Morphine and Whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. B. H. VEAL, Man'gr Lithia Springs Sanitarium, Box 3, Austell, Ga.

A. SATZKY,
FINE TAILORING.
87 N. FORSYTH ST.,
Prudential Bldg.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
PETER LYNCH
At 95 Whitehall St.

Dealer in foreign and domestic wines, liquors, tobaccos and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, in fact, it is called by a large number of my customers headquarters for fine and pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes.

Peter Lynch is also running No. 7 W. Mitchell street as his great variety store and is daily getting more and more established as such. He has just received a fresh lot of turnip seed, also on hand fruit jars such as Mason's metal top, Mason's improved glass top and Millville and Woodbury pints, quarts and half gallons.

100 empty spirit and wine barrels, half barrels and kegs. Terms cash.

DETECTIVES AFTER GANG OF ROGUES

Lot of Valuable Goods Has Been Recovered by Officers.

ORGANIZED GANG IS ROUTED

Supposed To Be in a Society with Passwords and Signs.

SEVERAL ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE

A Storekeeper on Fraser Street Behind the Bars on Charge of Secreting Stolen Goods.

Since last Saturday city detectives have been working on a lot of stealing cases which have developed into the supposed discovery of probably the largest organized gang of thieves that has ever existed in Atlanta.

Ten arrests have already been made and others are to follow. In every instance the thief is a negro who has been a trusted employee of some prominent merchant in the city.

Yesterday a storekeeper on Fraser street was arrested and he is believed to be the man who has been disposing of the stolen goods.

The officers have captured a large lot of fine goods, including jewelry, silverware, watches, chinaware and silk goods. The goods were found stored away in the store of Henry Turner at No. 147 Fraser street. Turner, after being placed behind the bars, gave the detectives some information which may lead to the discovery of all the members of the gang of rogues.

The way the matter now looks, there have been about two or three hundred negro thieves who had a sort of society in the city. It is believed they had pass words and signals and that they were bound by an oath never to divulge the secrets of the order and to help each other when they got arrested.

Some of the goods recovered by the detectives have already been identified by Montag and S. P. Richards.

The officers wish to ascertain what firm in the city has such marks as: "S. N. K." and "L. A. E." It is thought that if the firm using these marks can be located a large lot of very valuable goods can be turned over to the owner and more evidence be secured to ferret out the workings of the gang of thieves.

It was about a week ago that the city detectives went to work to recover some stolen goods. The goods were found and the discovery of them led to the further discovery of a gang of eight negroes who were stealing from their employers. Then came more developments and more arrests.

It is said that Henry Turner secreted the stolen goods and sold them for the gang. It is certain that a lot of the goods stolen was found in his store yesterday morning.

Turner denies that he bought the goods knowing they were stolen. He says he believed the negroes who had the goods were selling them for their employers on commission.

The matter is still being worked on and several more arrests may be made today.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT YESTERday Mrs. Cora L. Avery was awarded a first verdict in her divorce suit against her husband, Thomas C. Avery. She was represented by Attorney C. T. Ladson. She alleged that her husband drank to excess and on several occasions threatened her life. She said she was compelled to leave him.

H. N. M'MILLAN, THROUGH HIS attorney, Burton Smith, yesterday filed suit in the city court against the Atlanta Railway and Power Company for $4,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received October 18th, last year. He says he was crossing the street at the corner of Cooper and Love streets and was struck by an electric car of the defendant company. He avers that his left wrist was broken.

BECAUSE MRS. GARNETT V. Sneed would not join her husband in this county when he came here, secured employment and provided a home for her, her husband yesterday secured a first verdict for divorce. She was in Virginia, it seems, and he wrote for her on numerous occasions asking that she join him, which she declined to do. The ground for the suit was desertion.

IN THE ORDINARY'S COURT YESterday the will of the late Dr. James N. Craig, who died suddenly several weeks ago in Virginia, was proved in common form, and letters testamentary were issued to his widow, Mrs. Lydia A. Craig. Dr. Craig was a prominent Presbyterian minister, and at the time of his death was secretary of the board of home missions. He died while delivering a speech. Dr. Craig left all of his estate to his wife.

ERNEST C. DAVID, A WHITE young man of respectable appearance, who is said to have gone under the alias of W. S. Edwards, was yesterday committed to jail by Justice Bateman in default of $200 bail, charged with burglary. The evidence went to show that the fellow was an overcoat sneak thief who made a practice of entering the front halls of private residences, when he found the doors unlocked, and lifting overcoats off the hat racks. When arrested, two stolen overcoats were found in young David's possession. Robert H. Myer, who had gone with David to a pawnbroker's to pawn a stolen overcoat, was discharged on a warrant issued for the same crime. He claimed to know nothing of how David had procured the overcoat.

THE OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED States court are absent in Columbus in attendance upon the session of the branch court, which convened in that city yesterday. It is expected that the session will last but a few days.

CZAR IS VERY MUCH BETTER.

He Wanted To Get Up, but His Physicians Objected.

Livadia, December 3.—The czar is so much better in health that he desired to get up today, but was advised by his medical attendants to remain in bed till the end of the week. His appetite is increasing and he has asked for solid food, but his physicians would not allow him to partake of it.

Overstocked . . .

To reduce our stock, we are offering very LOW PRICES on all kinds of rough and dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Sash, Doors, Blinds, and all kinds of building material.

SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO.
O. STEWART, Prop.
'Phone 582. Yard and Office 68 West Hunter St., Corner Madison Ave.

Hats For Men

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
EXCELLENT QUALITY.
UNEXCELLED DURABILITY.
FINISHED STYLE.

It matters not how swell you're dressed otherwise, the effect is not complete unless you have the proper head dress. The success of our business depends upon the way we do our work. It is not a question of getting the customer's money for the first hat he looks at, but conscientiously help him to select one that is most suitable and becoming to him. Our Hat stock is complete in every detail, filled with produces of all the celebrated standard makes, in every conceivable shape and color.

ALPINES . . . $1.50 to $5.00
DERBIES . . . $2.00 to $5.00

Ask to see, and try on, the celebrated self-conforming
"GUYER" DERBY,
the lightest and best wearing $3.00 hat on the market.

NOTE.
If your head is hard to fit, we have a practical hatter of eight years' experience on the bench, that thoroughly understands fitting you.

M. R. Emmons & Co.
39 AND 41 WHITEHALL ST.

WILL ESTABLISH SCHOOL FOR ATLANTA NEWSBOYS

On next Monday morning Miss Margaret Thornton will open a school for newsboys at 7½ South Broad street, where the newsies of Atlanta will be given an excellent opportunity to obtain an education.

Miss Thornton is thoroughly enthusiastic over the plan. She formerly taught school at Calhoun, Ga., and during the recent state fair in Atlanta had charge of a class in the model schoolroom. Miss Thornton is an eminently practical young woman. While in Calhoun, in addition to obtaining an excellent education and equipping herself in every way to teach, she learned the carpenter's trade and is a practical carpenter.

Besides the regular course of a rudimentary education, Miss Thornton purposes to teach the newsboys carpentry—a shop on Broad street being provided for the purpose—mathematical drawing, paper folding and other useful branches of manual training.

There are several hundred bright newsboys in Atlanta who will be delighted at this opportunity to obtain an education, and the people of Atlanta will doubtless aid the school in every possible way. Any contributions toward establishing the school will be gratefully received by Miss Thornton. In speaking of her new work yesterday, she said that she felt she had been called to this particular kind of work and she was quite sure that such a school as she purposes to establish would be of great good in Atlanta, where young boys compelled to work for a living at an early age have scant opportunity for an education.

The hours for holding sessions will be between 12 and 2:30 o'clock, which will enable the boys selling morning and evening papers to attend without interfering with their work.

WORK ON PLANT HAS BEGUN

Will Take About Four Months To Complete It.

THE LOSS WAS FULLY $60,000

Order Has Already Been Filed for $2,500 Worth of Machinery, Which Will Be Filled Soon.

The work of replacing the burned plant of the Chattahoochee Brick Company, at the Chattahoochee convict camp, was begun early yesterday morning and will be pushed rapidly to completion. The plant will probably not be in its former good condition, however, for about four months, as it will have to be almost entirely rebuilt. There was no change yesterday in the estimate of the loss, published in The Constitution, of $50,000 or $60,000.

The greatest loss will probably be to the machinery, the character of machinery used in the manufacture of brick being very valuable. The brick mill, in which was located a considerable quantity of machinery, was entirely destroyed. The electric plant, which furnished the lights for the camp and which was operated throughout the plant, was also badly damaged. The electric engine and dynamo, however, were saved.

Captain J. W. English yesterday estimated the number of brick destroyed at 500,000. He says that about one or two million brick were not damaged, and these will be used to fill the orders on hand. It is expected that the plant will be in partial operation in about two weeks.

Captain English states that no effort will be made to obtain a detailed list of the losses, but that the company will simply proceed to replace the damage.

An order has already been filed for machinery to the value of about $2,500 and other orders will be placed as soon as the extent of the damage to the machinery is ascertained. A force of men were at work yesterday securing this information.

CITY OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

Mayor, Councilmen and School Trustees Chosen.

Columbus, Miss., December 3.—(Special.)—The regular biennial election for a mayor, six councilmen, four school trustees, to serve the city for the two years commencing January 1, 1901, was held here today, resulting as follows: C. L. Lincoln, mayor; B. A. Weaver, J. H. Stevens, J. L. Walker, E. C. Chapman, D. S. McClanahan and W. L. Gardner, councilmen; R. S. Curry, W. S. Newby, William Kilpatrick and W. C. Guntier, school trustees.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappears. Purify your blood and you will not be troubled with rheumatism.

SCOVILLE WANTS PROPERTY

Hotel Man Says He Purchased Beutell Plant Site.

PAID AGENT'S FEE, HE SAYS

He Has the Court Enjoin the Owners from Executing Deed to Anyone Else.

W. T. Crenshaw and John M. Green, as owners of property on the Southern railway known as the Beutell Manufacturing Company's plant, were yesterday temporarily enjoined by order of Judge J. H. [illegible] in the Fulton superior court, from executing a deed of sale to that property, and Luther Lee Johnson was restrained from receiving such a deed.

This action was taken upon the complaint petition of Dabney H. Scoville, proprietor of the Marion hotel, who, through his attorneys, Tompkins & Alston, represented to the ocurt that on the 28th of last month he entered into an agreement to purchase the old Beutell property.

This property is located at the end of Houston street and is directly upon the line of the Southern railway. The petition sets out that it was purchased from Morris Benjamin, trustee in bankruptcy for the Beutell Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Scoville avers that the sale to him was made by C. A. Cheatham, acting for the owners. He says the agreement was that upon the conveyance of a fee simple title by warranty deed he was to pay the sum of $3,000, less $100, which was to go to the agent.

He alleges that he paid the $100 and received a receipt for it, but has not received the deed, although prepared to pay the balance of the purchase money. Mr. Scoville says that as soon as he paid the $100, which, so he says, he thought bound the contract, he went out to the property, informed the watchman that he was now owner and formally took possession.

He charges that since then the owners have sold, or pretended to sell, the same property to Luther Lee Johnson for $50 more than was paid by Mr. Scoville. It is further charged that Mr. Johnson knew of what Mr. Scoville calls his rights, and the petition prays the court to have him restrained from receiving a deed to the property.

In issuing a temporary restraining order Judge Lumpkin set a hearing of the case for Saturday morning, or as soon thereafter as it is possible to have a hearing.

A Monster Devil Fish

Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this murderous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There's no health till it's overcome. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25 cents at all drug stores.

Do You Handle or Use Fertilizers?

If so, its to YOUR INTEREST to communicate with us promptly. FACTORIES LOCATED all through the South, so as to give OUR CUSTOMERS lowest FREIGHT and BEST SERVICE. Either of our Officers will give your INQUIRIES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.
Atlanta, Ga. Charleston, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. ADAIR,
FORREST ADAIR,
GEORGE W. ADAIR.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

We handle bargains in all classes of property, but usually advertise only one piece at a time, trusting that when in search of any kind of real estate you will call and let us show you what we have in that line.

We can sell an attractive 5-room cottage on East Hunter street, a little beyond the capitol, for $1,800. This property is close in, one-half mile from center, in excellent repair and rents for $200 a year.

If in search of a comfortable, close in home let us show you this.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Wall Street.

Coal Scuttles Free!

A nice Scuttle given free with each order for one or more tons of Coal.

KEILEY COAL AND ICE CO.
'Phones 894.
Office: 37 Marietta St.
Yard: 243 Decatur St.

MURRAY HILL CLUB
WHISKEY

Smiles of MURRAY HILL CLUB Whiskey drives away frowns. TRY IT.

TRADE MARK

JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO.,
Cincinnati, U. S. A.

DIPLOMATIC DEALINGS WITH A BOLD BAD BURGLAR

TIME: Midnight.

SCENE: The residence of Mr. E. A. Bancker.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

A Bold, Bad Burglar, who is about to burgle.

Mr. E. A. Bancker, who objects to having his house burglarized.

Mr. Hugh Bancker, his son, who Entertains similar Views concerning the inalienable Right of a man to Have and to Hold that which is his Own.

PROPERTIES.

An Antiquated Horse Pistol of Revolutionary Period that was last fired in 1803.

There be times when to parley and have polite dealings with even those one does not agree with is the part of policy most advantageous in the long run. Especially in this age and time is this true. Diplomacy and the subtle arts of arbitration are fast usurping the strenuous methods formerly underlying and actively entering into the principle that might makes right. The storm and stress period of civilization is on the wane. Dick Deadeye and Colonel Hairtrigger are parts and parcels of a remote past. These gentry acted their parts in scenes of violence and bloodshed. They would be utterly out of place in the present period. For the diplomat has supplanted the deadshot, and the man with a pistol in his hand is powerless in the presence of the man with a smooth tongue.

Right here in Atlanta the verity of these brief observations was recently demonstrated in a striking manner.

Some nights ago, Hugh Bancker, one of Atlanta's best known young lawyers, was suddenly awakened from his slumbers by a strange sound in his room. The noise was very slight, but Mr. Bancker is a light sleeper. Instantly he assumed an upright position in bed and drew his ear-drums tight. As he did so, he heard a man glide toward the door. The room was as black as the hinges of a certain remote and undesirable region. Mr. Bancker could not see his hand before his face.

"A burglar, by jingoes!" thought Mr. Bancker.

The thought was parent to instant action. In less time than it takes to tell it, Mr. Bancker was giving a startlingly realistic imitation of a young man dressing in the dark. And he didn't worry about his tie being on straight, either.

To dash into his father's room was but the work of an instant.

'Did you hear a noise?" said the young Mr. Bancker.

"Not a sound," replied his father. "What's up?"

"Hist!—not so loud," returned the young man. And then dropping his voice to the echo of a stage whisper:

"There's a burglar in the house. I think he's gone down stairs to steal the refrigerator! Get up, quick!"

The elder Mr. Bancker did a few plain and fancy stunts with his clothes, which were on the chair, and was soon conveniently if not faultlessly arrayed.

Then followed a still hunt for firearms. Finally an antique pistol, built after the model of Sir Lucius O'Trigger's famous weapon, was fished up. Armed with this, father and son stole softly down stairs. On the way to the first floor Hugh Bancker touched a match to a gas jet so as not to take an unfair advantage of the burglar.

"There's no fun in catching a burglar in the dark when he's powerless to help himself," he confided to his father, "and then, too, he might stumble over the table and hurt himself—or break the chairs!"

This charitable act on the part of Mr. Bancker accounts for his subsequent failure to capture a real live burglar, an ambition he has entertained since childhood.

No sooner had they reached the door of the dining-room than a voice issued from the gloom within:

"Halt!" commanded the unknown.

The elder Bancker was for going right ahead. He argued that it was his own house; that he had a right to go where he wanted to and the idea of obeying the commands of an unknown and uninvited guest was something unheard of. His son restrained him.

"Let us pause and consider the proposition," said Hugh Bancker, pursuing a legal method of reasoning. "Obviously, he has some reason for wanting us to 'halt,' and having a reason, beyond question he would not thus forcibly express the desire in that commanding tone unless he were prepared to spring a surprise in case we refused."

Perhaps the reasoning of his son was sufficient. Perhaps it was because the pistol he carried was not loaded. At all events, Mr. Bancker was restrained from rushing forward and beating the burglar over the head with the butt of his blunderbuss.

"According to poker rules," said Mr. Bancker, "it's up to us to call him. Suppose we ask him what he's got."

"What you got?" commanded the elder Bancker.

There was a shuffling sound from within. The door was opened about four inches and a hand containing a pistol was poked out. The hand was white.

"Dat's what I got," said the voice. "An' I guess de han's good, eh!"

Hugh Bancker was in direct range of the gun, which doubtless accounts for the fact that he was afterwards able to describe it accurately.

"It was a very pretty gun, about the size of a young Krupp cannon, very shiny and neat looking. The burglar must have been a man of careful habits, for I could see all the way up the barrel and there wasn't a speck of dust inside. I'm not covetous, but I really envied that man his gun."

"That's a pretty good hand he's holding," whispered he to his father. "Suppose we suggest dividing the pot."

The elder Bancker was perfectly agreeable.

"See here," said he to the unknown man within, "we have decided to let you man not inclined to show yourself, we'll just turn our backs while you steal quietly through the front door so as not to disturb anybody."

"That suits me," said the burglar, "but min' yer don't turn 'roun' an' flash yer glims on me!"

Suiting the action to the word, the Banckers executed an about face. The elder opened wide the front door. A moment later it was slammed gently and the burglar stole out into the night.

And that was all he stole. A careful investigation showed that not a thing in the house had been touched. Even the refrigerator was standing coolly in the corner.

"I tell you what," said Hugh Bancker in relating the story afterwards, "There's nothing like arbitration when a fellow's got the drop on you and your gun ain't go. And since pou seem to be a mashful loaded!"

RAILROAD NOTES.

Chairman Joseph Richardson, of the Southeastern Passenger Association, has been requested by the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway, Atlantic, Valdosta and Western railway, Atlanta and West Point railroad, Central of Georgia Railway Company, Charleston and Western Carolina railway, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway, Florida East Coast railway, Georgia railroad, Georgia Southern and Florida railway, Louisville and Nashville railroad, Plant system of railways, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, Southern railway, Tifton and Northeastern railroad, Western and Atlantic railroad and Western Railway of Alabama to announce the following round trip fares between points in the territory of this association on account of Christmas holidays, viz, a rate of one and one-third first-class standard one-way fares between all points east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers (intrastate and interstate) except that between points in Florida (intrastate) a rate of one first-class one-way standard fares for the round trip will apply.

All interstate round trip fares to be based on one and one-third first-class one-way standard fares regardless of combinations to or from points in Florida making less totals.

Tickets to be sold December 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 31st, 1900; also January 1, 1901, with extreme limit January 4, 1901. Ironclad signature forms, limited to continuous passage in both directions, to be used between common points, except that between points in Florida (intrastate) other than to and from Jacksonville and Tampa non-ironclad forms will be used.

All non-membership lines east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers have expressed their willingness to participate in the above rates and conditions.

J. R. McGregor, of Nashville, is to take temporarily the place of S. L. Parrott as traveling passenger agent of the Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton railroad. Mr. Parrott is going to Cleveland and Toledo, where he will work Florida business for the Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton during the winter months.

SPECIAL NOTICES

MEETING.

A regular communication of Georgia Lodge No. [illegible], F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. All duly qualified brethren are cordially invited to meet with us. AUGUSTE P. TRIPOD, W. M.
M. Z. CRIST, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, December 3.—8 p. m.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Georgia—Rain Tuesday. Wednesday fair with colder in eastern portion; variable winds becoming fresh northwesterly.

Eastern Florida—Cloudy Tuesday, with rain in eastern portion; Wednesday fair, except probable rain on the gulf coast; colder in northern portion; fresh southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Virginia—Rain Tuesday. Wednesday fair in southern, rain in northern portion; fresh easterly winds, possibly becoming brisk on the coast.

North Carolina—Rain Tuesday; Wednesday fair; colder; fresh to brisk northeasterly winds becoming northwesterly Tuesday night.

South Carolina—Rain Tuesday; Wednesday fair; colder; fresh to brisk east to south winds becoming northwesterly Tuesday night.

Western Florida—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh northerly winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh northerly winds.

Louisiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday in northwestern portion; fresh northerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday; warmer in extreme western portion; Wednesday fair; warmer in northern portion; fresh northerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; variable winds.

Tennessee—Rain Tuesday; Wednesday fair; colder in extreme eastern portion; winds becoming northerly.

Kentucky—Rain Tuesday; Wednesday fair; colder in eastern portion; variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Local Report for Today.

Mean temperature..	[illegible]
Normal temperature..	[illegible]
Highest temperature..	[illegible]
Lowest temperature..	[illegible]
Rainfall in 24 hours..	[illegible]
Excess of rainfall since January 1st..	[illegible]

From Other Stations.

STATIONS.	Temperature.	Highest temperature.	[illegible]
Abilene, clear..	44	50	[illegible]
Augusta, cloudy..	52	54	[illegible]
Buffalo, cloudy..	48	52	[illegible]
Charleston, rain..	62	64	[illegible]
Charlotte, rain..	42	44	[illegible]
Chattanooga, rain..	42	44	[illegible]
Chicago, cloudy..	36	40	[illegible]
Cincinnati, cloudy..	46	48	[illegible]
Corpus Christi, clear.. ..	56	64	[illegible]
Detroit, cloudy..	42	52	[illegible]
Dodge City, clear..	36	46	[illegible]
Galveston, clear..	52	58	[illegible]
Huron, snow..	32	32	[illegible]
Jacksonville, cloudy.. ..	68	70	[illegible]
Kansas City, cloudy	36	38	[illegible]
Memphis, rain..	46	48	[illegible]
Mobile, cloudy..	52	52	[illegible]
Montgomery, rain..	48	52	[illegible]
New Orleans, cloudy.. ..	58	58	[illegible]
New York, cloudy..	48	50	[illegible]
Norfolk, cloudy..	52	56	[illegible]
North Platte, cloudy.. ..	44	46	[illegible]
Omaha, cloudy..	32	34	[illegible]
Palestine, cloudy..	42	44	[illegible]
Raleigh, rain..	48	48	[illegible]
Rapid City, clear..	42	48	[illegible]
St. Louis, cloudy..	42	42	[illegible]
St. Paul, cloudy..	34	36	[illegible]
Savannah, rain..	64	66	[illegible]
Tampa, cloudy..	70	78	[illegible]
Vicksburg, cloudy	50	54	[illegible]
Wilmington, cloudy..	66	68	[illegible]

T indicates trace of rain or snow.

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

THE INSURANCE FIELD.

An Atlanta fire manager is authority for the statement that, as a result of the recent fire at Port Limon, Costa Rica, which destroyed the business portion of the town, President Yglesias has issued a decree absolutely forbidding insurance companies from writing risks in his country.

The president has issued this decree because, in adjusting the losses, it was discovered that some of the claimants were over-insured and this caused the suspicion that one of them kindled the fire to make a profit. The president's idea is that if there had been no insurance there would have been no temptation to kindle the fire and there would have been no loss.

President Yglesias has not only prohibited insurance, but orders that all buildings to be erected at Port Limon to replace those destroyed shall be constructed of brick and corrugated iron, which he considers fireproof. He also orders that every frame structure in the city shall be replaced by a fireproof building in two years.

"Picardo," in The Insurance Field, has the following in regard to the late Samuel Larned:

"Samuel Larned is dead at Atlanta, Ga., which for some fifteen years past has been his home. As I remember it was a quarter of a century ago when Larned first appeared as an appraiser of building losses for insurance companies. He lived at that time in Nashville, Tenn. I believe that Larned was among the first of the appraisers who not only carefully calculated the cost of replacement of a building, but was in addition able to enforce his views in the important matter of depreciation by convincing arguments. He was an exceedingly valuable man for the reason that from his knowledge and experience he was able to conduct an appraisement on buildings from the beginning to the end. He could have the papers signed up and secure the umpire without the assistance of an adjuster. It was a rule of Larned's always to work in his room at the hotel and he was careful to have the opposing appraiser to work with him and take his meals. He used to say, 'I must keep him with me; if we "add up" and he sees his principal the fat is all in the fire.' Larned was a good man, upright, conscientious and honest. He lived to a good old age and died quietly while yet able to work. Larned was a great novel reader and often when delayed in his appraisements he would be found deep in the entrancing mysteries of a paper-back blood and thunder story. Peace to his ashes. It will be a long time before the insurance companies can get a better or a more capable man for the work which he undertook."

Manager James O. Wynn, of the Prudential, accompanied by his bride, has returned from New York.

The north Georgia agents of the Fidelity Mutual Life are arranging to hold a big convention in Atlanta early in February. Mr. Fouse, president of the company, will be here from Philadelphia at the time the convention is held and it is expected that he will address the agents.

Special Agent Olin Pattillo, of the Hamburg-Bremen, who returned from an inspection trip to Augusta, Sunday, left yesterday for Greenville, S. C.

C. P. Leach, formerly with the Savannah agency of the Fidelity Mutual, is now with the Atlanta office of the company and will soon be in charge of the Augusta agency.

Robert A. Hancock, of the Lancashire and Orient Insurance companies, who has been in Savannah for a day or two, returned to Atlanta.

Manager Linton Tedford, of the Fidelity Mutual, will leave today to visit his agencies in north Georgia.